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Fishermen Plan Strike Poll; Allies Meet Mikhailovitch; FPC Nomination for Smith

The World's Day—September 14, 1943

Boston: Fishermen Taking Strike Vote Sept. 26

Fishermen will take first strike vote in New England under Smith-Connally antistrike law, beginning to ballot in New Bedford Sept. 26, and following in Boston. [Page 5.]

Aid of 5,000 soldiers is urged to help harvest Maine's biggest potato crop in history—62,400,000 bushels. [Page 3.]

Farm gasoline shortages are boosting the cost of food production, Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont. [Page 5.]

William Roger Greeley, Lexington architect who was recently named Chairman of the new Board of Standards and Appeals in the Department of Public Safety, was sworn into office today by Governor Saltonstall.

Europe: Allied Officers Contact Mikhailovitch

Allied officers of the Middle East Command are now at the headquarters of Gen. Draja Mikailovitch, the British Radio disclosed and Patriot activities in Yugoslavia will be co-ordinated with Allied strategic plans.

Greek Minister of Aviation, M. P. Woulgaris, in Cairo told men of the Greek Air Force that "the hour of your most intense action has sounded," and intimated that objectives would be air bases and airdromes in Greece, now in German hands.

Italian war prisoners aboard the Red Cross ship, Atlantis, anchored in the Tagus River at Lisbon, but did not establish contact with shore, since British prisoners from Italy, due to arrive in exchange, had not appeared.

The Gestapo has been conducting roundup of Italians in France, according to the British Radio in a radiocast picked up by CBS. Numerous Italians have been arrested, it was said, and others put under strict watch.

Americans and other nationals in Japanese hands since Pearl Harbor have sailed from Yokohama on the exchange ship, Teia Maru, according to information reaching London. It will exchange passengers at Mormugao, Portuguese India, about the middle of October with the Gripsholm which sailed from New York on Sept. 2 with Japanese civilians.

Washington: Roosevelt Nominates Smith to FPC

Nelson Lee Smith of New Hampshire was nominated by President Roosevelt to be a member of the Federal Power Commission, succeeding the late Clyde L. Seavey.

Restoration of 167 coal mines to private operation brought to 854 the total given back by the Coal Mines Administration since Aug. 21, reports Interior Secretary Ickes. The mines are located in 25 states. Most of the mines are bituminous, with 39 anthracite.

Faulty factory welding seams caused a few "split joints" in the New York branch of the "big inch" oil pipe line, the Petroleum Administration for War disclosed. Despite delays due to replacement of some sections of the line, deliveries of oil to Eastern refineries are continuing approximately on schedule, PAW added.

President Roosevelt called congressional leaders to a mid-afternoon conference at the White House. Earlier, he arranged a second Conference on taxes with five officials who had discussed the subject with him on Sept. 9.

President Roosevelt was indorsed unanimously for a fourth term by the United Automobile Workers International (C. I. O.) executive board at its meeting in Cleveland.

Paul Ahrens, a naturalized American of German birth was granted revocation of his naturalization certificate at his own request and he and his wife, a German national, were immediately interned at Ellis Island awaiting disposition before an enemy alien hearing board. He had been employed as a toolmaker in a war plant until last February.

An official of the Office of Price Administrattion contended that the gasoline allocation policy of the Petroleum Administration for War was primarily responsible for recurring shortages of gas for farm uses. Charles F. Phillips, OPA Directtor of Automotive Supply Rationing, told a Senate Agriculture Subcommittee that PAW, headed by Secretary Ickes, sets gasoline quotas on a broad regional basis without consideration of local area needs of such groups as farmers and war plant workers.

National: Liberty Ships Transferred to China

Transfer to the Chinese Government of two Liberty ships took place at the Kaiser shipyards in Richmond, Calif. They will be manned by Chinese crews and are the first to be transferred to China.

Edward J. Noble, who recently bought the Blue Network, has sold Radio Station WMCA, New York, to Nathan Straus, former U. S. Housing Authority Administrator, for $1,255,000. Mr. Noble said the sale was made in conformity with the Federal Communications Commission's policy regarding multiple ownership of stations in a single community.

Americas: Bolivian Cabinet Has Resigned

Bolivia's Cabinet presented its resignation to President Penaranda as the result of an inquiry by the Chamber of Deputies into the Government's conduct in the Cativi tin mine strike last winter, in which 19 strikers were killed in clashes with troops. The Cabinet's note said that it desired to give the President complete liberty to reorganize the Government. President Peneranda is expected to reappoint most of the ministers.

Charles O'Day, son of late Representative Caroline O'Day of New York, has been appointed secretary to Rexford Guy Tugwell, governor of Puerto Rico.

Australia: Mrs. Roosevelt Ends 11-Day Visit

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt left Australia after an 11-day visit. Her destination was not disclosed.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 7:56 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 5:54 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 7:54 p. m. and ends Thursday at 5:55 a. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANNOUNCES

the first of a new, daily series of

NATION-WIDE BROADCASTS

Monday, Sept. 20, at 6:30 p. m. E. W. T.

on your local Mutual Network Station

Air Raid Test The 'Best Ever' Says Director

Boston metropolitan area in practice trial comes to complete standstill shortly after 10:30.

School children had an unlooked-for recess today and business came to a convincing standstill in downtown Boston when a 35-minute practice air raid alert sounded in the metropolitan area at 10:37 a. m., and continued through 11:13 o'clock when the all-clear signal boomed over the city's public address system.

Designed to test public reaction and ARP strength after last week's announcement of the Italian surrender, the daytime rehearsal proved to be so effective that Michael T. Kelleher, who as Director of Region V of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety had called the civilian defense exercise, said it "was by all odds the best test we've ever had."

A tour of the downtown streets in Boston by reporters during the 10-minute interval that followed the sounding of the red signal warning pedestrians and motorists to take cover, found shoppers whisked off the streets before the wail of the siren had ceased, not so much as a service man on Scollay Square, and the Common deserted save for a few autumnal leaves.

Officials Jubilant

One or two persons were seen to crowd in doorways and subway entrances, interested in what was going on and reluctant, perhaps, to leave the streets on this brisk September day, but the public response was so much better than had been anticipated in some CD quarters that John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Boston Public Safety Committee, and J. W. Farley, who heads the State Committee, were jubilant.

Perhaps one reason for the official jubilation was the reaction to the whole drill of a surprise visitor in the person of Maj. David W. Paulette, who is attached to the national Office of Civilian Defense. Major Paulette, touring New England cities for OCD, saw the show from a First Service Command car, and characterized it "as an amazing performance."

"I think it's the finest practice alert I've seen in a large city like this in some time. Bostonians told me it could be done in two minutes," he said, pointing to the vacant corner of the Boston Common at Tremont and Boylston Streets, "and it was. This was an outstanding job."

At State House

At the State House Governor Saltonstall followed the progress of the test at a special message center within the building.

In previous tests, the Governor has been outside the building. This time, however, he arrived a few moments after the first audible signal had been sounded, went directly to his office and then proceeded to the message center close by. He was joined there by Lieutenant Governor Cahill and a corps of aids.

Other State employees quietly filed to assembly points while air-raid wardens, auxiliary police, firemen and messengers of the State House Division Defense Corps went to their posts.

The confidential alert, or yellow signal, was flashed to report centers and relayed to schools at 10:21 a. m., in time enough to warn teachers in the Boston public school system that a test which would mean evacuating the classrooms was under way. This was followed

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Nazis Push Back Allies at Salerno; Bryansk Captured in Soviet Drive; Congress Opens With Air of Caution

Members wish to look at national scene in light of local views; many changes.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—Congress met today at noon. It brought back to Washington impressions gained from two months' stay in home constituencies. Congressmen sorted out and pored over mutual experiences. The consensus of their views will mark the temper of new legislation for months to come.

First impression is a note of caution. Congress wants to wait a few days, or maybe a week or two, to correlate its refreshed local view with the national and world scene. Since Congress left, Mussolini has been ousted, and Italy invaded. The hardest fighting of the war is opening for American troops. Big new developments may be brewing in the Pacific. This makes the manpower problem a matter for experts, and careful study, Congress believes.

The Republican meeting at Mackinac Island made it easier for Congress to adopt a resolution on international postwar collaboration. This may be one of its first tasks to tackle. The House is ready to pass the generalized Fulbright resolution. This is apt to go through without amendment.

If the Republicans at Mackinac were able to adopt a postwar resolution which all sides agreed to, isolationists and collaborationists alike, then Congress ought to be able to do it, is the reasoning.

Value of Resolutions

Just how much such generalized resolutions mean—if anything—is the question. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has received nearly a dozen proposed drafts of postwar resolutions, some of them clear and specific. A few advocate use of force to preserve peace, urged by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in his speech on the night of Sept. 12.

Many observers think slow but emphatic pressure will now come from the Administration to get an advance commitment from the Senate, which must ratify any postwar treaty by a two-thirds majority.

The Congress which reassembled today is still roughly divided into three parts, Republicans, conservative Southern Democrats, and New Dealers. Its hopes and prejudices have not altered. Its three-way make-up will appear continuously, particularly as it will sit up to, and through, the next Presidential election. It will see new hammer blows against the Axis, and may even be called upon to negotiate the peace.

For the most part it is a conservative Congress, suspicious or hostile to New Deal social measures.

Strong Leadership Lacking

It has failed to develop strong leadership, and has shown a disposition to factionalism and pressure groups.

Military successes threaten to slow down war measures.

Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, tax legislative manager of the upper house, threw cold water on the Treasury hope to raise

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Associated Press Radiophoto from Signal Corps; By a Staff Artist

The Battle of Naples

Upper: United States jeeps of the Fifth Army, which is battling German Panzer units within sight of Mount Vesuvius, form a long column pushing into the Italian mainland after landing at a point west of Salerno. Lower: Approximate position of the battle line in the Naples-Salerno area is shown in this close-up map, with black arrows representing sites of German counterattacks and white arrows designating locations of main Allied efforts to widen the bridgehead.

Relief nears Allied forces in Italian boot as British Eighth Army pushes toward battle front—Japanese trapped in New Guinea after fall of Salamaua—Hitler retreat to Dnieper forecast.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

German counterattacks have forced General Clark's Anglo-American forces to give ground somewhat in the Salerno-Naples bridgehead in Italy.

More than offsetting this temporary reverse, however, is the abandonment by the Germans of the vital stronghold of Bryansk in Russia, and the hopeless position of the Japanese in New Guinea following the fall of Salamaua.

And another bright spot in the over-all picture is the continued rapid progress of the British Eighth Army in Southern Italy. General Montgomery's men are now only about 100 miles south of the lower end of the Salerno-Naples battle line after pushing past Cosenza.

Strong Allied reinforcements are being rushed to the Naples front, and the Berlin Radio claims a great German victory has been scored. The Berlin claim may be typical Nazi hyperbole, but this much unfortunately is true: the Allies are greatly outnumbered by the Germans, who seem to be pouring men and equipment into Italy in great volume from Russia and France, and enemy artillery has been able to lay down a withering and continuous barrage of fire on the Anglo-American beachhead from long-established entrenchments in the mountains.

The Allies, moreover, have been handicapped greatly by the long distances their fighter planes must fly in order to protect the beachhead and attack German emplacements. The nearest airfield in Allied hands is 150 miles from the German lines, whereas the Germans need fly only 40 or 50 miles to get to the battle area.

Fortunately, a good portion of the Allies' disadvantage in the air should be set aside as General Montgomery's men draw closer and acquire flying fields on the enemy's flank. And an attack on Sardinia and Corsica might provide the Allies with airdromes from which they could harass the movement of German troops and supplies from the north.

But regardless of what developments the future may bring, long and costly fighting seems inevitable before the Germans can be forced into a general retreat. In many respects, General Clark's men have one of the most difficult assignments of the entire war. Establishing a beachhead on an enemy coast is one thing, but building up an attacking force on it when a powerful foe is able to concentrate his full strength on a few vital points is a task calling for the highest courage, the highest skill, and a well-nigh overwhelming edge in men and equipment.

Meantime, in Russia, the retreat of the Nazis from Bryansk makes it almost a foregone conclusion they will not attempt a stand before reaching the west bank of the Dnieper. The speed with which the Germans got out of Bryansk is perhaps more significant than the fact of its abandonment. Unless they can beat the Russians to the Southern Dnieper, where only three inadequate bridges and ferry crossings are available, large numbers of their forces will face entrapment or annihilation.

In the Far East, General MacArthur announced that "disintegrating elements" of Japanese forces once estimated at 20,000 were seeking to escape from Salamaua, along a narrow jungle trail to Lae, 18 miles to the north. Lae itself is virtually surrounded. Possession of Salamaua, which was captured yesterday, gives the Allies a base within 150 miles of Japanese positions on New Britain.

British Armies In Italy Move At Rapid Pace

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with The United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 14—The distance between Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's fast-moving northward-bound Eighth Army composed of British and Canadians and Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army of Americans and British stubbornly holding on to a 40-mile-long bridgehead in the Naples area was reduced to less than 100 miles today. The Germans, however, continue to put in repeated counterattacks, which already have regained for them some ground previously taken by the Allied assault troops.

At the same time, the British force which landed at Taranto, taking both this port and Brindisi, also is about 100 miles away from the scene of the desperate fighting, in which the Fifth Army is involved.

A great factor in the Germans' favor is the high ground inland from which they are able to put artillery fire into the bridgehead itself and the story of the combat to date is one of attack and counterattack following each other in quick succession as the battle surges to and fro.

The Germans is this area are exploiting their advantages to the full with hard-fighting troops—the Hermann Göring division, the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Panzer Divisions, supported by an increasing number of aircraft. These are operating a great deal nearer their bases than the aircraft the Allies are putting over the battle zone and consequently are able to stay there longer on a single mission than Allied aircraft can.

Comparison With Africa

In this respect there is some resemblance to the situation in North Africa in the early days of the Tunisian fighting. One important difference, however, is that instead of having only a small number of aircraft to draw upon as at that time, the Allies today have enormous concentrations of planes of all kinds in the Mediterranean theater. Therefore they are able to offset the handicap of longer journeys to the combat zone by a rapid relay of planes for duty there. This means they are able to give useful cover to land troops

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Papacy in Difficult Spot Under Nazis' 'Protection'

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 14—Italy's collapse, followed by the week-end announcement that the German Army had taken over "protection" of Vatican City places the Papacy as a temporal power in one of its most difficult siutations for nearly three-quarters of a century as well as opening the whole question of the German attitude toward diplomats accredited to the Vatican.

The German announcement of "protection" was attributed to "a relay broadcast from Vatican City," which suggests that already papal control may have been seriously undermined there.

Ironic reference in this radiocast to the 100 members of the diplomatic corps who used to enjoy a quiet life in the Vatican was followed by what seemed to be a threat that diplomats from countries at war with Germany would now regret they had not followed the Pope's advice a year ago to move to Switzerland.

No News From Minister

No news has been received here for some days, it was said, from Sir D'Ovey Osborne, British Minister to the Vatican. In the last war, enemy diplomats accredited to the Papal Court were offered protection by the Italian Government, but preferred to move to Switzerland.

Conditions were different then, however, since there was no Lateran treaty between Italy and the Vatican, so that Italy did not recognize the Vatican's diplomatic status.

Whatever German intentions may be, it is certain one of their first acts has been to prevent the Vatican from continuing as a "good political observation post" for their enemies. It also can be taken for granted that they will prevent as far as possible the Vatican or any leading Italians there from participating in Italian internal affairs by appeals to defend native soil against the invader, etc., except in so far as it promotes German policy in Italy.

The presence of armed police at all guard posts of the Vatican is sufficient to prevent undesirable communications between Vatican

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Stimson Pays Surprise Visit To Review British at Edwards

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., Sept. 14—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson today surprised New England with his first formal wartime inspection of its many military emplacements as he visited here today particularly to review the British anti-aircraft unit which is exchanging ideas with American ack-ack groups.

The Secretary's only other visit to Camp Edwards was an informal one about a year ago at the start of the Engineer Amphibian Command.

Secretary Stimson said he had invited the veteran British gun team to America to "assist in the expansion of our own aircraft training and promote comradeship between British and American aintiaircraft units.

"The British team was also invnted here," Mr. Stimson said, "to promote the spiirt of friendly rivalry that makes for quick education and training. I have been glad to learn that both of these obpectives have been very thoroughly achieved by this visit."

Cites Good Training

The War Secretary also declared that the proficiency of the American troops in their firing was attributable to their good training and their fine spirit, and added, " Ithink also to the fact that they had a chance to come in contact with these veterans."

"Our antiaircraft forces in America," Mr. Stimson further declared, "have labored under special difficulties because they have been so remote from invading planes. It has been a big tack developing targets sufficiently simulated and lifelike."

As host of Britain's First Composition Antiaircraft Battery which has been two months on its American tour, Mr. Stimson had invited 360 British officers and men to visit this country.

Greeted by General

In addition to the technique demonstrated by the veterans of the Battle of Britain and other attacks by the Nazi Luftwaffe, the battle-proved visitors from all parts of the British Isles "have enhanced good will" between the two allies, according to Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Green, Chief of the American Antiaircraft Command.

General Green, who arrived yesterday, was on hand to welcome Secretary Stimson, Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, from the Army Ground Forces, under which the AA command operates; and several aides.

The party, which witnessed a

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Capture of Italian Fleet Turns Allied Threat on Japan

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Of all the results of Italy's surrender, the one which has the greatest effect is the disappearance of the Italian Fleet as a factor in the naval balance of power.

Not all of it has yet given itself up in Allied ports or gone into internment in neutral ports. But most of the elements which constituted a "fleet in being" and therefore required the retention of neutralizing Allied forces in the Mediterranean are off the rolls of the enemy.

Five battleships have surrendered. A sixth has been sunk by German bombs. The new Impero, a sister ship of the Roma, which went down with a curious quickness under German air attack which seems to be a reflection on the quality of the ship or its design, remains unaccounted for, but it is not yet certain whether it ever was finished.

Those ships were the backbone of the Fleet and with them there are many cruisers, destroyers, and submarines—enough to deprive the Germans of any opportunity whatever or reviving an Italian "fleet in being" even with German crews.

This does not automatically release the same number of Allied ships from the Mediterranean since it never was considered necessary to match them ship for ship. Actually, the amount of Allied naval strength kept in the Mediterranean as a balance to the Italian Fleet was about one to two. And of course it remains necessary to retain a substantial Allied navy in the Mediterranean to protect our convoy lines and to aid in current land operations up the Italian Peninsula.

However, there is a significant lifting of the strain on British and

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Italy:

Allies Give Ground In Nazi Attack

While Allied Headquarters in North Africa were admitting that Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's American and British troops had been forced to give ground before determined counterattacks by the Germans in the Naples-Salerno

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Ecuador School Post Calls Hub Woman

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Promotion of good neighborliness between the United States and South America by means of education has attracted another of Boston's citizens.

Miss Carrie N. Stone of Roslindale, secretary to one of the leading lawyers of Boston, has accepted an educational post in Ecuador and leaves Boston tonight for South America. She is to teach shorthand, typewriting, business English, commercial mathematics, and ninth-grade algebra in the American School of Quito where Robert E. Tucker, formerly of Roslindale, is principal. She will have seventh, eighth, and ninth-graders as pupils.

Selected because of special qualifications which were recognized as essential in promoting the good-neighbor policy in the educational field, Miss Stone looks forward to her new responsibilities as an opportunity to "further the bonds of friendship between Ecuador and the United States by the mutual exchange of cultures."

Frankly thrilled at the prospect of her first trip outside of the United States, Miss Stone is eager to meet the challenge presented by this new type of work. While she had not thought of teaching before, she welcomes the opportunity because she likes working with people.

A native of Boston, Miss Stone graduated from the Girls Latin School here and had technical training at a local secretarial school. She has had wide experience in secretarial duties for officials of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, a large local manufacturing concern, and in one of Boston's well-known law offices. She continued her education by taking special courses in international affairs at Cambridge and a short course of law.

Miss Carrie N. Stone

Going to South America to further good neighborliness by teaching school in Ecuador.

The school in Quito was founded jointly by Boaz Long when he was American Ambassador to Ecuador and Galo Plaza L., statesman of that republic. The initial enrollment at its opening in October, 1940, was 112 pupils. Today, at the beginning of its third year, the enrollment is approximately 300. One of the school's objectives is "to afford children residing in Ecuador the opportunity to learn English and take instruction in subjects required for admission to educational institutions in the United States."

Greetings were extended to Miss Stone a few evenings ago over short-wave radio by Mr. Tucker at Quito, capital of Ecuador.

Packing for a year's stay in the "Switzerland of South America" was a considerable tax on Miss Stone's ingenuity since she was limited to 55 pounds of luggage for the plane part of her journey. Told it would take too long for an extra trunk to reach her, she said she was counting on supplementing her wardrobe from a cotton manufacturing center near Quito. She is traveling by train to Mexico City, by plane to Guatemala, by automobile to San Salvador, and the rest of the way, she thinks, by plane.

Miss Stone has been active in civilian defense and club work in Roslindale, where she served for a year as a member of the canteen division of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps. She was formerly a Past Worthy Advisor of Roslindale Assembly, Order of the Rainbow for Girls, and also filled an important office in the Rainbow's Grand Assembly of Massachusetts. She is a member of the Eastern Star.

Charity Club to Meet

The Woman's Charity Club will hold an all-day get-together at Richardson Hall, 53 Parker Hill Avenue, on Thursday. The Executive Board will convene at 10 o'clock and the regular club meeting at 11.

Pre-Season Tea

A pre-season tea on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the vestry of the First Congregational Church will acquaint members of the Waltham Woman's Club with the various activities of the coming season. Speakers will include Mrs. G. LaRoy True, Mrs. Francis J. Stewart, Mrs. Frank W. Richardson, Mrs. Ernest D. Sackett, and Mrs. Raymond A. Crawford, while a musical program will be furnished by the Club chorus under Mrs. Philip Warren's direction. Mrs. Chester A. Merrifield, newly elected President, will preside and Mrs. Charles J. Mace will be in charge of refreshments.

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General Miles Pays Visit to Edwards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., Sept. 14—Governor Saltonstall and Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding general of First Service Command, visited here yesterday to watch the First Composite British Anti-aircraft Demonstration Battery fire.

General Miles inspected the East Coast Processing Center here in the morning, and then was joined by Governor Saltonstall. They were guests of Col. Roy W. Smith, camp commander, at dinner in the Officers' Club.

Test Pleases Army Observer

By a Staff Photographer

Air Raid Has Surprise Observer

Maj. David W. Paulette (left) of the Office of Civilian Defense in Washington, who as a surprise visitor to Boston saw this morning's practice alert and characterized it as "an amazingly good performance," photographed with John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, who was jubilant over the success of the first daytime rehearsal since May of this year. Below, one of the few crowded subway entrances newsmen could find in downtown Boston.

Stimson Pays Surprise Visit To Review British at Edwards

Continued from Page 1

demonstration of British and American firing at the Scorton Neck Range nearby, also included Brig. Gen. Morris C. Andwerk, commanding the Antiaircraft Artillery Training Center; Col. J. S. Muirhead, head of the Anti-aircraft Section of the British Army Staff in Washington.

Spryly stepping from an Army Transport plane at Otis Field here about 5 a. m. Secretary Stimson entered the Staff car and led the motorcade through Camp Edwards, getting out to review an Italian guard of honor on Logan Field.

While early morning fog hung over Boston, clear weather greeted Secretary Stimson and he briskly set a military pace as he inspected troops on the parade ground and traversed sand emplacements of the battle-ground-like firing range.

Secretary Enjoyed Inspection

Secretary Stimson, who had been a Secretary of War more than 30 years ago, appeared to enjoy this inspection of a prominent training center for World War II. He was dressed in a suit of gray, with pre-war cuffs. He wore a gray felt hat and carried a walking stick and binoculars. He showed animation as he questioned his starred aides and the rankers of the British and American batteries.

A high point of the day's demonstrations was the mechanically controlled firing, in which a director finds the target and continually directs four guns traversing the sky.

Firing at 8,000 feet, each of the 3.7 inch Canadian-made guns, slightly larger than the American 90 millimeters, threw 12 shells a minute at the target sleeve being towed behind a plane.

Secretary Stimson also saw demonstrations of the 40mm. Bofors gun which both armies use, and the American "ninety."

After luncheon under field conditions at the range that lines Cape Cod Boy, Secretary Stimson returned to Camp Edwards proper to continue his inspection of other anti-aircraft equipment, such as searchlights and the mobile half-track which carries high-powered guns to protect road convoys.

Miss Gertrude Lawrence, actress who has a summer home on Cape Cod, was at the Scorton Range in Red Cross uniform, continuing her activities for soldier welfare in this area. She earned a special greeting from the British officers and men.

Most of Secretary Stimson's route through Camp Edwards was lined by soldiers at present-arms, standing at intervals of about five yards, bayonets gleaming in the sun.

Few persons located along the 32-mile round-trip route which the Secretary took across the Cape to the firing range were aware of the presence of their distinguished guest, and fewer still recognized the officials as they drove along.

Believe It or Not, The First Was Last

The first became last and the last became first in fact today during the air raid practice alert at the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue in Boston.

At the sound of the red signal the 1,500 taxpayers who had crowded the first-floor counters were marched to the fourth and fifth floors of the Federal Street building.

When the crowd marched down again to the evacuated first floor, those who had been first in line found they were last, and vice versa.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red Stamps, "X," "Y," and "Z" in War Ration Book No. 2 valid; expire Oct. 2.

Today—Brown stamps "A" of War Ration Book No. 3 now valid, expiring Oct. 2.

Sept. 19—Brown stamps "B" valid, expiring Oct. 2. The next four brown stamps, all expiring Oct. 30, will become valid on the following dates: "C," Sept. 26; "D," Oct. 3; "E," Oct. 10, and "F," Oct. 17. Both brown and red stamps will be usable between Sept. 12 when the first series of brown stamps became valid and Oct. 2 when the final sets of red stamps expire.

Sugar—Stamp No. 14 in War Ration Book 1 is now good for five pounds of sugar through Oct. 31. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, expire Oct. 31.

Canned Goods—Sept. 20—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T," now valid, expire on this date. Blue stamps "U," "V," and "W" now valid and expire Oct. 20.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each, but expiration dates vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons are good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Oct 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Clues in Slaying Of Bacon Sought

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 14 (AP)—Police chemists and fingerprint experts today carefully examined the little, foreign-built sedan of David Gaspar G. Bacon for clues to the fatal stabbing of the 29-year-old film actor, but found no fingerprints other than his own.

Robbery as a motive was ruled out, officers said. The victim still had his wallet, containing $13, and wore two valuable rings.

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Air Raid Test The 'Best Ever' Says Director

Continued from Page 1

15 minutes later by the first audible alert, or blue signal, the steady two-minute warning siren.

During the quarter of an hour that followed the sounding of the blue, the Army's Military Police, the Navy's Shore Patrol, and ARP wardens effectively thinned out the crowd of shoppers on downtown streets. By the time the red was sounded at 10:51, it was just a matter of moments before civilians were indoors and out of the way.

Police Patrol

The Police Department's control car, cruising down Washington Street to Court Street and back up Tremont, was of considerable help with its broadcast messages having a noticeably quickening effect on pedestrians who after it passed hurried towards near-by doorways or marked shelters.

In Boston's downtown financial and insurance areas, pedestrians were observed crowded in the corridors of buildings. Comparatively few were seen looking out of windows, as they had done during past alerts.

Large crowds milled around the quarters of the Collector of Internal Revenue. Thomas H. Buckley, Assistant Deputy Collector, estimated that about 10,000 persons visited the office up to noon today. Employees halted work during the "raid," and as far as possible the crowds remained lined up against the inner walls of the building.

Judges Lined Up

At the Federal Building, judges U. S. attorneys, lawyers and the newly impaneled Grand Jury, who were accustomed to give orders, took orders today when the alert sounded—and from a newspaperman. Thomas F. Phalen of West Roxbury, Federal Building reporter for the Boston American, was an Assistant Air-Raid Warden, and ordered the dignitaries to line up against the wall in the corridors. They obeyed.

Moreover, stopping obediently and immediately on the Red signal this morning, a Boston Elevated streetcar was observed halfway across Harvard Bridge—some distance from any possible air-raid shelters either in Cambridge or Boston, leading newsmen to wonder whether passengers could disembark and hide under the bridge.

Mr. Kelleher was quick to cite the wardens for the good job they did in downtown Boston, emphasizing to reporters that motorists got out of their cars for the first time this morning and doorways were practically emptied.

In a similar statement Mr. Walsh said the success of the practice elert far exceeded this greatest expectations, remarking that the response to the surprise test "showed that the public were not convinced by the Italian surrender that the war is over, and are willing to play their part in maintaining a civilian defense setup here."

For the Schools

The test, the first daytime rehearsal during which school children could take part in more than a year, was primarily designed to rehearse pupils and teachers on the procedure to be followed in the event of an enemy attack, a possibility which the Regional Committee considers far from remote.

The local Committee on Public Safety reported that 8,316 wardens turned out for the test raid, including several women wardens who doubled for their husbands at work in Greater Boston war plants. A spokesman for the Committee also noted that the steam siren recently installed on a 10-story building on Kneeland Street in South Boston succeeded in covering the low spots in that area which were unreachable by the public address system.

Other cities and towns in the metropolitan area which participated in the civilian defense exercise included:

Arlington, Belmont, Braintree, Brookline, Canton, Cambridge, Chelsea, Cohasset, Dedham, Dover, Everett, Hingham, Holbrook, Hull, Lexington, Lincoln, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Milton, Needham, Newton, Norwood, Quincy, Randolph, Reading, Revere, Scituate, Stoneham, Somerville, Wakefield, Waltham, Watertown, Wellesley, Weston, Westwood, Weymouth, Winchester, Winthrop and Woburn.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Continued Cool

Boston and Vicinity — Continued cool today but not quite so cool tonight as last night. Gentle to moderate winds.

Massachusetts — Continued cool today but not quite so cool tonight as last night. Rain in extreme southeast portions beginning late tonight.

Southeastern Maine, New Hampshire — Slightly warmer in interior today and not quite so cool tonight as last night.

Connecticut and Rhode Island—Continued cool today but not quite so cool tonight as last night. Rain beginning along coast late tonight.

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NOW
for Next Winter!
INSULATION
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Food Prices Indicate Drop In Six New England Cities

Food Problems in New England

Decreases in retail food prices in six New England cities were reported today by the U. S. Department of Labor. Reporting on the cost-of-living index in Boston; Providence, R. I.; Portland, Maine.; Bridgeport, Conn.; New Haven, Conn., and Manchester, N. H., Wendell D. MacDonald, Regional Price Economist, stated:

Boston—The cost of living declined .2 of 1 per cent in August from the previous month. This is the third consecutive month that the cost of living has dropped in Boston.

Food prices on the average are 7 per cent higher than a year ago and 42 per cent higher than in August, 1939. The cost of living index is 4 per cent higher than in mid-August a year ago and 23.3 per cent higher than four years ago when Germany invaded Poland on the night of Aug. 31, 1939.

Providence, R. I.—Food prices in the cost of living index of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics dropped slightly in August from the previous month.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Retail food prices in Bridgeport decreased 2.8 per cent on the average from mid-July to mid-August.

New Haven, Conn.—Retail food prices in New Haven dropped 1.1 per cent on the average from the previous month and are 9.2 per cent above the level of a year ago. Retail meat prices were roughly 2 per cent below July prices on the average.

Farm Group Protests

Ceiling prices established by the Office of Price Administration on perishable foodstuffs were warmly criticized by the Boston Market Gardeners Association at a hearing yesterday before the special Legislative Committee studying rationing.

The group also criticized the sending of Massachusetts Boy Scouts to harvest potatoes in Maine while Bay State farmers were unable to enlist Scouts for the same purpose.

Members of the Committee were warned that unless food policies of the Government were drastically altered, food production would fall short of war needs and food distribution would become so demoralized that people on the home front would suffer.

Group Food Needs

Civic club luncheon meetings, club suppers, and similar gatherings at which food is served, contrary to rumor, are not being discouraged by the Office of Price Administration, anonunced John W. Stokes, President of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association, today.

Rumors have been circulated that such meetings are out for the duration. Mr. Stokes brings out that under General Ration Order 5, which outlines the food rationing program for institutional users of rationed food, such as hotels, restaurants and other commercial eating places — provision has been made for the rationed food requirements of such groups if they have operated in the past.

He further points out that many of the luncheons and dinners that are held serve a definite war purpose. Bond purchases are pledged at them. Trade groups discuss ideas and work out better methods of speeding war production. Labor-management groups discuss their problems and work out solutions. Obviously, he says, no good would be served in discouraging such meetings.

Cape Cod Project Rejected

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Acting Secretary of War Lovett today rejected federal participation in a beach erosion project on the south shore of Cape Cod, Mass.

BOSTON, MASS.

Jordan Marsh

PLAN NOW TO KEEP
EACH WEDNESDAY
FOR THESE LECTURES!

THE "Home Forum"
AT 2:30 WEDNESDAYS FROM
SEPTEMBER 15 — OCTOBER 20

September 15
Miss Margaret Fuller, Merchandise Editor of House Beautiful . . . "Make Your Own House Beautiful."

September 22
Miss Elinor Hillyer, Design for Living Editor of Mademoiselle on "College and Young People's Rooms."

September 29
Mrs. Mary Frost Mabon, Food Editor of Harper's Bazaar on Food and Table Setting, "It Tastes So Good—Looks So Pretty."

October 6
Miss Millicent Fenwick, Hostess Editor of Vogue on "Entertaining Without a Maid."

October 13
Miss Gay Young, Family Life Editor of House And Garden on "How to Have a Charming, Well-Run Home and Take Care of a Baby at the Same Time."

October 20
Miss Nancy McClelland, National President of the American Institute of Decorators on "New Ideas and Materials for Decoration."

NO FEE, OF COURSE

FASHION CENTER . . . . FIFTH FLOOR, ANNEX

WOMEN OF BOSTON

This call is urgent!

Over the oceans loaded troopships are carrying new thousands of soldiers to join our attacking armies at the front.

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Are you an American citizen, a woman over 20 and under 50 years of age? Are you single, or if you're married, are you without dependents, without children under 14? Then *you* are needed in the WAC immediately. (If you are ineligible for the WAC because of age or family responsibilities, take over the job of an eligible woman and free her to join the WAC.)

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Maine Potato Growers Call For Army Aid

As Maine prepares to harvest its biggest potato crop in history, The Christian Science Monitor has sent a staff correspondent there to make an on-the-spot study of conditions in the Pine Tree State's Aroostook County —largest potato-growing area in the country. The following is the first of several articles.

By Leavitt F. Morris
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRESQUE ISLE, Maine, Sept. 14—On the eve of harvesting Maine's greatest potato crop the labor shortage is so acute that unless 5,000 soldiers are sent immediately into the area to help the farmer the industry not only faces serious financial loss but the country a sharp curtailment in one of its most vital foods.

This is the expert opinion expressed by several leaders here in the potato industry. These men represent large producers and shippers from all over the State. For weeks they have been trying to recruit labor to help get in Maine's biggest potato crop in history, 62,400,000 bushels. But so far only a "handful" of helpers have responded.

Already it is no longer a question among farmers here in Aroostook County that thousands of bushels of potatoes will be caught in the ground when the first freeze comes. The question now is "how many" freezes have come to this northern area as early as October 15 and many farmers even can testify that snow has blanketed undug potato fields.

"Unless help is sent immediately" says G. C. Stone, Executive Secretary, Maine Potato Growers and Shippers Committee, Inc., "there is likely to be anywhere from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels of potatoes frozen in the ground. Reckoned in carloads," he said, "this would amount to from 5,000 to 10,000."

Maine's Average

The State of Maine, in cooperation with the Government's plan to have the nation produce 460,000,000 bushels of potatoes this year, planted nearly 200,000 acres or 44,000 more than last year. Of this total Maine acreage Aroostook County claims 160,000 acres.

Maine's estimated 62,400,000 bushels this year set a new record. The best Maine crop in history was produced in 1934 when the potato diggers turned up 55,250,000 bushels.

The Selective Service and "essential" industry have taken a heavy toll of the labor once available to the farmer at harvest time. Past years, Aroostook County in particular has been able to draw on Canadians. But there will be few Canadians in Maine potato fields this year. The war has taken most of them.

Farmers, however, will have the help of thousands of school children and nearly 1,000 Boy Scouts recruited from the New England States. Women also will don overalls and go into the fields. Most of this type of labor, it is pointed out, will be used in "picking" potatoes. What is critically needed, Mr. Stone said, are men for the heavier jobs of driving tractors, loading barrels and handling trucks.

Producers here are a bit skeptical over the Government's huge potato producing plan. They are a bit hesitant in believing that there will be a market for the 460,000,000 bushels. But, as Mr. Stone put it, these are unpredictable times.

Feeding Nations

"There well may be the need—and sooner than we think—to send huge quantities of potatoes to nations freed from the Axis," he said.

This is how the Government expects to dispose of this huge 1943 potato crop:

Seed potatoes, 67,000,000 bushels; shrinkage, 35,000,000 bushels; starch, 17,000,000 bushels; dehydrating, 20,000,000; military and Lend Lease, from 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels; and civilian use, 261,000,000 bushels.

Storage of this tremendous crop and the transportation of it to various points in the country also are major problems. Maine had storage capacity for 44,000,000 bushels. Last year by the first of November 5,000,000 bushels were shipped out of Maine, or some 5,000 carloads. There is the question whether this amount can be moved by November 1 of this year because of the big crop. There will be from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels more potatoes than there is space to store them. They must be moved immediately if they are to be saved, officials in the industry agree.

The Maine farmer looks to Washington and Joseph B. Eastman, chief of the Office of Defense Transportation, to keep the refrigerator cars and plenty of them moving into Maine. An abundance of these cars would do much toward getting the crop away before it piled up like a log jam, they point out.

There's a bright side however for the Maine farmer this year. His crop is going to be good quality and there is going to be the demand and a fair price.

Ministers 'Without a Country'

Associated Press

These Men Look Ahead to Restoration of Their Native Lands

Nine ambassadors and ministers of countries conquered by the Germans meet at a luncheon of the Variety Club in Washington. Left to right: Vladimir Hurban, Czechoslovakia; Count Robert Van der Straten-Pont-Ponthoz, Belgium; Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne, Norway; Cimon P. Diamantopoulos, Greece; Constantin Fotich, Yugoslavia; Henrik de Kauffmann, Denmark; Jan Ciechanowski, Poland; Baron W. Van Boetzelaer, the Netherlands; Hugues Le Gallais, Luxemburg, and the Rev. J. C. Palmer of Washington.

Jack Frost Visits— But Damage Is Slight

For the second night in a row, Jack Frost has visited Massachusetts, both appearances being brief, and, according to the State Department of Agriculture, damage to crops was slight.

Last night, the temperature was two or three degrees warmer than Sunday, when some of the crops in the western part of the State—corn, tomatoes, and squash—were slightly affected.

Traditional Vermont Auctions Brisker Than Ever Under War

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 14—That Vermont institution, the farm auction, is drawing capacity crowds, willing to bid top prices for what they want, according to reports of veteran auctioneers. It has never been so easy to sell, says Dan A. Perry, of Barre, one of the old-timers at the art of "bidding 'em up."

An example this week was the auction of the homestead farm, stock and tools in Maidstone, owned by former Federal Judge Harland B. Howe. The sale, which included 30 registered milking shorthorns and 75 high-grade shorthorns brought more than $25,000, and farm machinery was snapped up under brisk bidding. There were 25 bidders for a tractor which quickly reached the ceiling price of $585. All were willing to pay it. To decide the owner, slips were placed in a hat and John Erwin of Victory was the purchaser. Buyers were present from all the New England states, New York, the Province of Quebec, and Pennsylvania.

The homestead was purchased by Frank A. Dale of Natick, R. I., well-known dealer in livestock.

Hundreds of farmers attended the auction of the farm owned by Rene and Alice Meunier in Williston. More nearly a purely local affair, sales topped the $11,000-mark. The 177-acre farm sold for $7,000.

Outstanding sale of the day was a rubber-tired manure spreader which was bid steadily and quickly to $345. When new, it cost about $200. Milch cows brought top prices of $208, $190, and $183. Farm machinery brought prices that in many instances approximated the original cost price; and the farmer-bidder was glad to get it at almost any price, so scarce has replacements for the farm become.

Auctioneers say that although many farmers are taking advantage of the prevailing high prices and are selling out because of discouragement over the labor situation, the demand for farm properties in Vermont hasn't been as brisk for 25 years.

State Conference Soon

State leaders in many fields will meet at the University of Vermont Sept. 21 and 22, for a series of conferences on postwar planning, it has been announced by President John S. Millis, of the University.

Government, agriculture, industry, labor, education, and the press, will all be represented in what President Millis described as an "exchange of ideas between the groups represented to discover over-lapping interests and to formulate plans for postwar employment that will prove mutually beneficial."

Those expected to participate include, Gov. William H. Wills, United States Senator Warren A. Austin, Senator George D. Aiken, Commissioner of Public Welfare Timothy Dale, Dr. C. F. Dalton, Secretary of the Department of Public Health; Commissioner of Education Ralph E. Noble, Commissioner of Agriculture E. H. Jones, President A. H. Packard of the Vermont Farm Bureau, Henry A. Stoddard, Master of the State Grange; Ralph E. Flanders, President of the Jones & Lamson Machine Company; Lieut. Gov. Mortimer R. Proctor, Chairman of the State Committee on Industrial Planning; Frederick W. Shepardson, Chairman of the State Planning Board; James P. Taylor, Executive Secretary of the State Chamber of Commerce; Harold Daoust and John Lawson, representing the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Robert Sinclair, of the American Federation of Labor.

Former Ball Player

Lieut. Warren Collins, verified by the Red Cross as being safe in a German prison camp, is the son of Ray Collins, Boston Red Sox pitcher back in 1909-1912. Ray for many years now has operated a large farm in Colchester. Lieutenant Collins was reported to have bailed out of a Flying Fortress when it was shot down about 50 miles from Paris.

Milk Diversion Serious

Diversion of milk from local markets is again causing concern in Vermont, according to State Commissioner of Agriculture E. H. Jones, who said complaints are being received by the Milk Control Board from dealers who say that unless the price to producers is again increased, they will be forced to divert from the local market to the Boston market, where the blended milk price is higher than authorized in the local market.

In order to discourage the diversion of milk from the local markets it became necessary last April to advance the retail price of fluid milk to enable distributors to meet the prices producers would receive by shipping their milk to Boston.

Because of the shortage of milk in the metropolitan areas, Commissioner Jones said, a higher percentage of the available supply is being sold at the Class I price. Consequently, the so-called blended price to producers is rising rapidly, therefore encouraging diversion.

The Milk Control Board, Mr. Jones said, expects to discuss the situation with the Office of Price Administration in the near future.

New England Representatives Await Army Draft-Father Word

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Among representatives from industrial New England there seemed yesterday to be an inclination to hear the Army and Navy side of the father-draft question before taking a stand on the May-Wheeler proposal to block the induction of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers.

Representative Joseph E. Talbot, chairman of the Connectcut delegation, all Republicans, made this statement:

"I would prefer to wait until these (military) experts come in and tell us what the picture is before I would vote for the May or Wheeler bills. I think their proposal is too broad. It is too complicated a question to dispose of it just like that. It is tied in with manpower.

"My guess would be that we will tackle the manpower and food question before going into father draft," he added.

Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, and Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, have announced they will introduce bills today to block the drafting of fathers.

But Mr. Talbot pointed out that industrial New England, especially Connecticut, has more at stake in the manpower question than most other areas of the United States.

Question Raised

"We have got to make up our minds whether we want to build up a huge army or whether we want to continue making shells, ships, tanks and submarines and other munitions for the United Nations. If we want the former, then drafting of fathers may be necessary. If we want the latter then we can't very well take a father away from his lathe.

"For myself, I want to find out which is to be our policy before committing myself. And I believe most of the Connecticut delegation feels the same way."

Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, Republican Floor Leader, expressed the same sentiment in a press conference on his arrival yesterday.

I believe Congress should go thoroughly into the manpower situation and see just what we have and what we need," he said. "I don't think the public would object to the induction of fathers if the need for them was proven."

Representative James M. Curley (D) of Massachusetts, one of the few other Congressmen here in advance of the reconvening of the House, also withheld an opinion on the father-draft for much the same reasons. He wanted to hear what the military had to say.

Mrs. Rogers Busy

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts has been devoting much of her time during the recess to consulting government agencies about fuel oil, gasoline, grain, meat and butter—all commodities on the short side of the ledger in New England.

Mrs. Rogers said she learned these steps had been taken by the War Food Administration (WFA) to ease the butter shortage:

1. Food distribution order No. 2 was amended, as of September 1, cutting from 30 to 20 per cent the amount of butter which producers must set aside for governmental agencies—including the military. This released about 40,000,000 pounds of creamery butter which earlier had been scheduled for the armed forces and lend-lease administration, Mrs. Rogers said. However, she added, current production is running about 10 per cent below a year ago.

2. The Office of Price Administration raised the point value of butter on September 5 from 10 to 12 points, tending to reduce the consumption of butter in the immediate producing areas and making more available for shipment to deficit sections.

3. The WFA amended food distribution order No. 13 further restricting the sale of heavy cream, thus channeling more butterfat into butter production.

4. The WFA on Sept. 10 empowered the food distribution director to limit the sale of fluid milk, by-products and fluid cream.

5. Other programs contemplated to increase production of butter include: Limitation of production of whole milk powder by creameries which formerly produced butter and skim milk powder; restriction of cream shortage and price ceilings on cream and plastic cream.

Because the set-aside order and the uniform price ceilings, many creameries stopped churning butter and found outlets for fluid cream, Mrs. Rogers said. This accounted for the 10 per cent decrease in butter production, she added.

Fuel Oil Coupons For 72 Per Cent Of Total Distributed

According to most recent reports received by the Boston District Office of Price Administration, the 203 local War Price and Ration Boards in Eastern Massachusetts are now 72 per cent completed in the distribution of their fuel oil coupons for the coming season.

Twenty per cent of the OPA renewal forms have not yet been returned by consumers, according to the report, and only 8 per cent are now in process. OPA officials said that some of the boards in larger cities had been slower in completing distribution than those in smaller communities, due undoubtedly to the greater number of flats and small tenements.

It is hoped by the OPA that the entire job can be completed by Oct. 1, if the public will only cooperate by filling out application forms and filing them immediately.

Court Martial Finds Pair Of Guards Guilty

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Fourth Naval District announced today the conviction by General Court Martial of two members of the U. S. Coast Guard Reserve (temporary), whose arrests precipitated a three-day strike last month at the Johnsville, Pa., plant of the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, where they were employed.

The guards—Richard Belli and Kenneth Bodine—were sentenced to receive "bad conduct" discharges. With two other guards arrested with them, they were tried on charges of refusing to obey the lawful orders of a superior officer. Verdicts in the cases of the other two have not been announced.

The Guards were members of an aircraft local of the United Automobile Workers of America and were paid by Brewster. The union had been involved in a dispute with the company, demanding that guards be permitted to select their assignments on the basis of senority. The Navy accused them of refusing to take their posts in violation of orders.

Ammunition Throwers

One U. S. armored division uses more than 600 tons of ammunition every day in action.

New OPA Policy Wins Business Support

By Mary Hospaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—With its policies now chiefly in the hands of businessmen and with 41,000 volunteers helping in price enforcement, the OPA has taken a new lease on life.

"From innumerable businessmen throughout the country, many of them formerly restless under price control and critical of price control policies, we have received assurances of co-operation and help in making our price control program more effective," Chester Bowles, OPA General Manager declared today in a program report on OPA reorganization.

Outstanding businessmen appointed to OPA positions since Mr. Bowles took over as General Manager, include James Brownlee, former Sales Manager of the American Sugar Refining Company, Executive Vice-President of General Foods and President of the Frankfort Company as Deputy Administrator in charge of price; Reagan P. Connolly, formerly General Manager of the Emporium in San Francisco, Vice-President of Marshall Field in Chicago and President of Interstate Department Stores in New York, as head of the General Merchandise and Distribution Division, and Jean C. Carroll, former Executive of the Kroger Grocery Stores, in charge of the Food Price Division.

More Lawyers to Go

Within the next two weeks at least nine additional businessmen will be added to the staff of the Price Department to head other divisions and branches, Mr. Bowles announced.

The fact that complaints about ceiling price violations increased from 15,000 in April to 50,000 in August was cited by Mr. Bowles as indicating increased housewife "appreciation of the problems with which the OPA has been struggling."

"We have seen a similar increase in the awareness of the need for rationing on the part of groups which even six months ago were skeptical that our wartime scarcities necessitated the actions that we have taken," he added.

Mr. Bowles also expressed a determination to work more closely with farm groups which, he recalled, have strongly opposed many OPA price ceiling regulations.

Other OPA developments disclosed by Mr. Bowles in his progress report were these:

All price regulations are now under careful review with a hope of clarifying or simplifying them.

Price panels organized to keep merchants informed of their price control responsibilities, now number 5,286, with approximately 41,000 members.

In July, 74,469 calls were made by price panel members and assistants on retail storekeepers; OPA hopes to increase this number to at least 350,000 calls in September.

If it gets the necessary funds OPA will soon distribute to housewives a simple pamphlet listing OPA dollars and cents prices on all major food products.

To take care of habitual offenders and "black market" operators the OPA is setting up a separate Enforcement Department under a deputy administrator.

OPA's legal staff will be reorganized so as to put final responsibility for operating procedures and policies in the hands of administrators, rather than lawyers.

A system of ration tokens, to be used as change for food ration stamps, will be put into effect soon, probably during the early winter months, to save about $35,000,000 a year in clerical and other costs.

Pleasure driving bans have been permanently abandoned as a rationing measure.

"If, at any future time, it is necessary to cut the value of "A" coupons, this will be done frankly and directly," Mr. Bowles promised.

The OPA's national office staff will be cut from 4,676 to 3,930 by Oct. 15. About 900 will be cut off regional pay rolls.

U. S. Fliers in Rumania Overloaded With Gifts

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Sept. 14 (AP)—Since the surrender of Italy, Rumanian newspapers have printed small notices asking the public to refrain from sending more gifts to American fliers captured after the Liberator raid Aug. 1 on the Ploesti oil fields. The notices said the prisoners had already received more gifts than they could use.

FLAKORN CORN MUFFIN MIX
FLAKO PIE CRUST
Both allow more time for war work.
Buy U.S. War Bonds & Stamps

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American Airlines provides Passenger, International Air Express and Air Mail service "south of the border." On American's Flagships you can go from important centers in the United States and in Canada *all the way* to Monterrey and Mexico City. This direct service to Mexico is also the time-saving way to reach the great aerial routes to the Canal Zone and Central and South America.

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LIMIT YOUR LUGGAGE IN WARTIME... TRAVEL LIGHT! BUY WAR BONDS

To Find How Lovely YOUR HAIR *Can Be...*

If you are completely satisfied with your hair, if its loveliness is the cynosure of all eyes—don't read this advertisement. But if you want to find how glamourously lovely your hair can be—please, *please* give Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo just one trial. It is not as expensive as you think—only a few cents a shampoo; and each Laco shampoo a revelation to you. Its gentle, deep-cleansing mountain of bubbly lather rinses away in a flash. And your mirror and your friends tell you the rest!

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Restaurants, Prices, Hotels, Rates, etc. 100 pages. Canada to Florida, including N. Y. C. Postpaid 10c. Gimlet, 551 5th Ave., N. Y. 17.
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INVASION! . . . This is it! . . . Mighty America is poised! . . . Will you be able to say: "I personally put my full strength into the knockout blow"?

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Hitler would seize your money.

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Mother, Father—you can't lose! But your boy—or your neighbor's boy—can! Your country can! Unless you put every ounce of your inspired strength into this final punch!

Your boy, or your neighbor's boy, knows what the fruits of this devastating Allied invasion will be—the months, the dollars, the American lives it will save. And, across the miles, he is pleading—buy War Bonds—*today!*

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This advertisement contributed to the U. S. Third War Loan Drive by The Studebaker Corporation

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New Play in Debut at the Wilbur and Return Engagement at the Plymouth

'The Naked Genius' Is Farce About a Burlesque Actress

By L. A. Sloper

Gypsy Rose Lee, strip-teaser and author of a book, has written a farce about a strip-teaser who wrote a book. Called "The Naked Genius," it was presented at the Wilbur last night by Michael Todd before a large audience. A program note insisted in the usual formula that everything and everybody in the piece was fictitious.

"The Naked Genius" is in the tradition though not in the class of "You Can't Take It With You," with a dash of "Three Men on a Horse." That is, it consists of a succession of gags and stunts, strung together with a weak plot. Since it concerns a burlesque star, it is vulgar, though not so vulgar as you might expect. It is funny in spots, but between the spots there are long stretches of dullness. George S. Kaufman has staged it, and there are Kaufman touches, but the old maestro has a lot of work to do on it yet.

The sorrows of Honey Bee Carroll include a manager who is in love with her, a mother with an undeveloped sense of property rights, a publisher to whom Honey Bee becomes engaged, and a ghost writer who tries to blackmail her.

Her home life is as confused as that of the Princess in "Rosenkavalier," though less elegant. While Honey Bee lies in bed in her New York flat, there wander in and out through the door or the fire escape a sculptor, a male modiste, a dealer in G-strings, the concessionaire of a powder room in a saloon downstairs, and an assortment of servants, drunks, and animals.

But culture has crept in, with the help of the publisher, and discussions of Botticelli and Marc Chagall are combined with exercises in grammar.

When Honey Bee takes a house in the country, the interior decorators have evidently been at work, but when it is time for her public wedding, conducted for a charity, the props are borrowed from the Gaiety Theater.

The settings of Frederick Fox for these two scenes add a great deal to the comedic content.

Joan Blondell plays Honey Bee with a charm which is not too well suited to the role. This queen of burlesque is appealing and rather pathetic, but one imagines that the type is more accurately represented by her colleague, played by Georgia Sothern.

There are some amusing caricatures by Claire Meade, of the raffish mother, by Bertha Belmore, of the dealer in "dance supplies," and by Doro Merande as the powder room matron. Rex O'Malley plays the male dressmaker with unction, but one feels that his talent is wasted on the material.

Other parts are taken satisfactorily by Millard Mitchell as the present agent, Pauline Myers and Byron Russell as the servants, Marcel Rousseau as the sculptor, Lewis Charles as the ghost writer, and Donald Randolph as the publisher.

'The Naked Genius'

Wilbur Theater — Michael Todd presents "The Naked Genius," a new comedy by Gypsy Rose Lee, staged by George S. Kaufman, settings by Frederick Fox, costumes by Billy Livingston. For two weeks beginning Sept. 13, 1943. The cast:

Honey Bee Carroll	Joan Blondell
Angela	Pauline Myers
Stuart Tracy	Millard Mitchell
Williams	Bryon Russell
Alonzo	Marcel Rousseau
Shop Girls	Eleanor Prentiss, Kay Buckley
Fred-Eric	Rex O'Malley
Fanny	Claire Meade
Lollie Adams	Bertha Belmore
Alibassi	Georgia Sothern
A Drunk	Anton McQuade
Sam Hinkle	Lewis Charles
Charles Goodwin	Donald Randolph
Myrtle McGuire	Doro Merande
Mrs. Davis	Frieda Altman
Mrs. Thompson	Emily Ross
Miss Holmes	Edmonia Nolley
Emily	Rosemary Rice
Gladys	Mary Ashworth
Teddy Martin	Gil Maison
Sally Martin	Bernice Maison
First Judge	James Moore
Second Judge	John McGrath
Judge Taylor	John Souther
Mr. Goodwin	Judson Langill
Mrs. Goodwin	Marie Louise Dana
A Moving Man	George Cotton
Life Man	Tom Daly
A Process Man	Ralph Lewis
State Trooper	Robert Downing
A Man	Ralph Glover

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Sept. 15

12 noon WMEX 1510kc.

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Laraine Day, Cary Grant, and Gladys Cooper in 'Mr. Lucky,' at the Keith Memorial

Miss Archer and Her Family Again in 'Kiss and Tell'

By Edwin F. Melvin

Corliss Archer by now is a familiar character on the contemporary stage. She occupies a position comparable to that of the girls from Columbus, Ohio, in "My Sister Eileen" or to Judy Graves in "Junior Miss." A little more grown up than the daughter of the Graves household but considerably less adult than the heroines of "My Sister Eileen," she resembles them nevertheless in her ability to bring people to the box office. The original company that presented Miss Corliss in "Kiss and Tell" at the Wilbur last spring is still running in New York. Another is established in Chicago. The one that arrived at the Plymouth last evening is the third to be organized by George Abbott. And a fourth is in prospect for the Pacific Coast.

Last evening, as when the play made its debut in Boston, the first half or two-thirds of it seems the best. That portion is genuinely funny domestic comedy with farcical trimmings about the trials and tribulations of a suburban family with a lively and susceptible young daughter. F. Hugh Herbert, who is the author, knows youngsters and their parents and knows how to make them amusing. But the last third of the play runs to obstetrical humors and innuendo. It is more farce than comedy. In this production as in its predecessor, Mr. Abbott has whipped up a terrific pace for the concluding scenes, and he stirs his audience to laughter. But the concluding act and a half still seems to fall off in quality and in tone from the earlier portion of the play.

The new players who have been assembled under the Abbott banner give a good account of themselves, and in their hands the play achieves about the same effect as when it was here before. Violet Heming sets forth neatly Mrs. Archer's solicitude about the upbringing of her daughter. Mr. Gilbert adds a paternal roar to the family feud with the next-door neighbors, the Pringles. Betty Anne Nyman makes a likable child of the precocious Corliss who pretends to be considerably more adult than she really is and who becomes plunged in increasing complications when she promises not to reveal the secret marriage of her aviator brother to the daughter of the Pringles.

One of the fat parts, that of the half-grown Dexter, is admirably played by Gene Fuller; and Raymond, the amazing Pringle youngster, who despite his tender years is something of a philosopher and even more of salesman, is skillfully done by Billy Nyman. The rest of the cast—portraying respectively a harassed painter, an outspoken maid-of-all-work, the soldier son of the Archers, the Pringle girl whom he marries, a dougboy invited into the Archer home, and various vociferous neighbors—all carry out the joint purposes of the playwright and director.

Perhaps because it was the opening performance, there were a few moments when the players shouted so loudly that some of the things said became unintelligible in the hubub. But those occasions were the exceptions rather than the rule.

'Kiss and Tell'

At the Plymouth—Comedy by F. Hugh Herbert, presented by George Abbott for a second engagement in Boston. Setting by John Root. The cast:

Mr. Willard	Albert Vree
Louise	Kittie Cosgriff
Corliss Archer	Betty Anne Nyman
Raymond Pringle	Billy Nyman
Mildred Pringle	Gloria Stroock
Dexter Franklin	Gene Fuller
Janet Archer	Violet Heming
Harry Archer	Walter Gilbert
Private Barbari	Paul Crabtree
Lieut. Lenny Archer	Gaylord Mason
Mary Franklin	Ellen Hall
Bill Franklin	William David
Dorothy Pringle	Vera Tatum
Uncle George	Irving Mitchell
Robert Pringle	Ernest Woodward
Marchbanks	"Wrinkles" Harris

Christian Science Radiocast Sunday

Judd Stilson will conduct a Christian Science program from radio Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, Sept. 19, at 8:30 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address is "As a Man Thinketh, So Is He."

This is the fourth program in the 1943-44 series arranged through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.36meg., 31m.

London—5:30 p. m.—Front-Line Family. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.

London—6:00 p. m.—The Three Drums. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.

London—7:30 p. m.—R. A. F. Bomber Command Band. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.

Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Stories of Venezuela. YV5RN, 6.20meg., 48.4m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 1.9meg., 25.3m.

London—10:00 p. m.—Theatre: scenes from Turgenev's "A Month in the Country." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

Panama City—10:15 p. m.—"Isthmus Quiz." HP5G, 11.78meg., 25m.

London—11:45 p. m.—Meet John Londoner. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRT, 7.15meg., 41.9m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9m.

6:00 p. m.—News Service.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Plays

Colonial—"Life With Father," comedy presented by Oscar Serlin. Featuring Harry Bannister, June Walker. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. Last week.

Plymouth—"Kiss and Tell," comedy by F. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Nyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"The Naked Genius," comedy by Gypsy Rose Lee. Presented by Michael Todd. Featuring Joan Blondell. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Report of the Aleutians," 1:50, 5, 8:05, "Stage Door Canteen." 2:35, 5:45, 8:45.

Fenway—"Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige, John Craven. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:10, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:45. "Yanks Ahoy!" William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:45.

Kenmore—"China," Loretta Young, Alan Ladd. 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50. "Let's Have Fun," Mad Russian." 2:15, 5:30, 8:30.

Majestic—"Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 10 a. m., 1:16, 4:40, 8:04. "Dr. Rhythm," Bing Crosby. 11:58 a. m. 3:13, 6:36, 10.

Metropolitan—"Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 9:50 a. m., 1:14, 4:38, 8:02. "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 11:05 a. m., 2:29, 5:53, 9:26.

Mtern—"Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. 9:15, 11:45 a. m., 2:15, 4:45, 7:15, 9:50. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 10:30 a. m., 1, 3:30, 6, 8:35.

Orpheum—"Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25. "Buckskin Frontier," Richard Dix. 9:20 a. m., 12:15, 3:10, 6:05, 9.

Paramount—"Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35. "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige, John Craven. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.

RKO—Boston—"We've Never Been Licked," Richard Quine, Anne Gwinne. 10 a. m., 12:58, 3:55, 6:52, 10:18. Stage Show: 11:54 a. m., 2:55, 5:48, 8:45.

Scollay—"Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:10. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 7:55.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—and Then Japan," "Tell Tale Heart," "Common Cause," "Champion Maker," cartoons and latest newsreels.

State—"Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball. 11:50 a. m., 3:15, 6:40, 10. "Buckskin Frontier," Richard Dix. 1:35, 5, 8:20.

Telepix—"March of Time—And Then Japan," "At the 'Cage' Door Canteen," "Songs of the States," "Unusual Occupations," "Swimming Champions," "Donald Duck"; cartoon; Lionel Barrymore; Crew Racing; World News. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Heading for God's Country," William Lundigan. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:35, 10:10. "Bowery Blitzkrieg," 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:30, 9.

Uptown—"Two Tickets to London," Alan Curtis. 1:05, 4:25, 7:50. "The Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. 2:25, 5:50, 9:10.

Washington Street Olympia—"Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "DuBarry was a Lady," Red Skelton, "Hitler's Hangman," Alan Curtis. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "My Friend 'Flicka," Robert Preston, Roddy MacDowall. "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy.

Regent: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "Buses Roar," Richard Travis.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Tonight We Raid Calais," John Sutton, Annabella. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy.

Coolidge Corner: "Stage Door Canteen," all-star cast.

Cleveland Circle: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Bombadier," Pat O'Brien. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. "Here Comes Kelly," Joan Woodbury. 1:50, 8.

Harvard: "Crash Dive," Anne Baxter, Tyrone Power. "The Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Morley, Robert Donat. 2, 8.

University: "Stage Door Canteen." 2:15, 5:25, 8:45.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. "Murder in Times Square," Edmund Lowe.

Codman Square: "Top Hat," Ginger Rogers, Fred Astaire. "Souls at Sea," Gary Cooper.

Franklin Square: "Top Hat," Ginger Rogers, Fred Astaire. "Souls at Sea," Gary Cooper. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien. 3:27, 9:07. "Young and Willing," William Holden, Susan Hayworth. 2, 7:40.

Park: "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders. "Let's Have Fun," Bert Gordon.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Ray Massey. "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 8.

Hyde Park: "You Belong to Me," Henry Fonda, Barbara Stanwyck. "Let's Have Fun," Bert Gordon. 1:30, 7.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "Get Going," Robert Paige.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Flight for Freedom," Fred MacMurray. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Stage Door Canteen." March of Time. Disney Cartoons.

Mystic: "The Devil with Hitler," Alan Mowbray, Bobby Watson. 2:15, 7, 10:05. "The Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat. 3:15, 8:20.

Maplewood: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. 3:14, 9:14. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William, Eric Blore. 1:32, 7:52.

Strand: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Sydney Greenstreet. 3:25, 7, 9:40. "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe. 2:15, 8:35.

Orpheum: "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 2:15, 8. "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Dana Andrews. 3:25, 9:10.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Ann Shirley. "All By Myself," Evelyn Ankers. Continuous 1-11.

Fellsway: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters, Rochester. "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Dixie," Bing Crosby Dorothy Lamour. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler, Edward Arnold. "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumong, Susan Peters. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Dixie," Dorothy Lamour, Bing Crosby. "Two Tickets to London," Michele Morgan.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien. "Mr. Big," Donald O'Connor. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

Strand: "Stage Door Canteen," all-star cast. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "How's About It?" the Andrew Sisters.

Strand: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy MacDowall, Preston Foster. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan, Jean Rogers.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Tonight We Raid Calais," John Sutton.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen. 2:07, 7:52. "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 3:39, 9:24.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "The Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer. "All by Myself," Patric Knowles. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith.

Coolidge: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter, "Cat People," Simone Simon.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Sabu. "Hi Ya, Chum," Jane Frazee, Ritz Brothers.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Stage Door Canteen," March of Time—"And Then Japan."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Dixie," Dorothy Lamour, Bing Crosby. "Two Tickets to London," Michele Morgan.

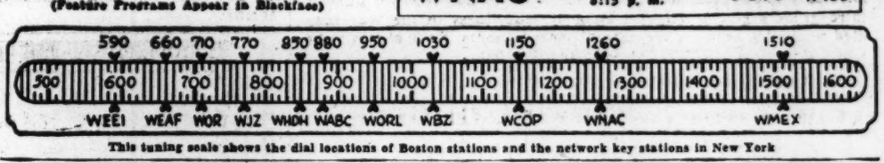
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "It's a Great Life," Arthur Lake, Penny Singleton.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Stage Door Canteen." "Road to Tokyo." 2:30, 7:50.

Radio Timetable

(Position Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Braves - Brooklyn	"Waltzing With You"
3:15	News service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dodgers baseball game.	"Waltzing With You"
3:30	"Womenpower"; talks	United Nations Relief	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves - Brooklyn	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Program; speaker	'Right to Happiness'; sk.	Dodgers baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch.	Boston Braves - Brooklyn	Jimmy Murray, Minstrel
4:15	Reporter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch.	Dodgers baseball game.	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
4:30	Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones; sketch.	Boston Braves - Brooklyn	Les Brown's Orchestra.
4:45	Civilian Defense	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown; sk	Dodgers baseball game	Johnny Messner's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies;	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries";	Sheelah Carter, news	Harry James' Orchestra.
5:15	E. Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch.	"Portia Faces Life";	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch.	Irish Melodies
5:45	"Amapican Women"	Music; 'Chisholm Trail'	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; News	Terry and the Pirates.	News; Sports Reporter.	News service	Sport comment
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk	Press Roundup; sports.	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours".	Rhumba Rhythm	Music for Moderns; songs	News from abroad	Sports; Music Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sportscast; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orch.	Richard Salinger; news
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	"Salute to Youth"; Ray-	"Confidentially Yours"	Royal Light Quartette
7:45	Hour: songs; orch.	Norman Cloutier's Music	mond Paige's Or; sol'sts	Fred Lang, news	Fashions in Swing
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; inter-	Treasury Star Parade	Studio speaker
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Volney Hurd, news	"Showtime"; orchestra
8:30	Judy Canova Show:	Noah Webster Says; quiz;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"California Melodies"	You Shall Have Music
8:45	comedy; or.; news.	Haven MacQuarrie, m.c.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Frank DeVel's Or.; songs	You Shall Have Music
9:00	"Burns & Allen";	Famous Jury Trials	Mystery Theater: "The	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album
9:15	or.; comedy; guests	Famous Jury Trials	Flying Squad"	News service	Classical Album
9:30	Report to Nation.	Richard Himber's Orch.	J. Nesbitt's Passing Pa-	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Classical Album
9:45	Report to Nation.	Dance orchestra; sports	rade; C. Dragon's Orch.	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Classical Album
10:00	"Passport for	Raymond Gram Swing.	Johnny Mercer's Music	John B. Hughes, news.	News; Defense talk
10:15	Adams"; dr. series	Drama with Jane Cowl.	Shop; songs; comedy.	Sunny Skylar, songs	"Voice of Poland"; dr.
10:30	Congress Speaks	'Silver Nocturne'; music	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	'Silver Nocturne'; news	Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Treasury Star Parade
11:00	News; News Analysis	Newscast	News; "War Heroes"	News service	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; music	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Jack Jenny's Orch.	Art Jarrett's Orchestra.
11:30	Raymond Scott	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	"Sinfonietta"; Frederick	Day's End; music
11:45	Show; orchestra.	Swing Shift Music; news	"Music You Want"	Dvonch, guest cond.	Day's End; news

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; music	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Bill Elliot	Newscast	"Zip"; military band	News comment	
7:30	Music; news	Musical program	News service	Music; Band Box	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; war summ'ry	Musical program; news.	Reveille Roundup	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news.	Musical Toast	News service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Air Express Music	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; news	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Show.	Nancy Lee; women's pgm	News service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; news.	Newscast	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	"Morning, Ladies".	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News; Louise Morgan, Int	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical Yesterdays.	The Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	Louise Morgan, Int.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Musical Yesterdays.	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	Spotlight Revue	"Waltzing With You"
9:45	Food Fair; talk	The Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	"Waltzing With You"
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket.	"Lora Lawton"; sketch.	News commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	"South American Magic"	"The Open Door"; sk.	Choir Loft	L. Grossman, talk
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	"Helpmate"; sketch	Yankee House Party; va-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children.	"Tops in Bands"	'Women of America'; sk.	riety show; orchestra.	Mason
11:00	News; "Caribbean".	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch.	Stanley Dixon, news	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband".	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard.	"Music for You"
11:30	"Bright Horizons".	News commentator	"Snow Village"; sketch	Happy Joe and Ralph.	Melody for Meditation
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Uncle Ned's Varieties"	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott: "Food"	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks.	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum.	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	"At the Console"	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Hills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: speakers; music	Marjorie Hills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	'Baukhage Talking,' news	"You're Telling Us!"	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"You're Telling Us!"	Hank Lawson's Band	Italian Quarter Hour
1:30	"Vic and Sade"	"Cost of Living"	"Mary Foster"; sketch.	Musical Roundup	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	News service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	Home Front: Int.; music	Guiding Light: drama.	News; Musical Roundup.	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Ladies, Be Seated	"Light of the World".	Sports comments	Musical Novelty
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Ladies, Be Seated	Hymn recital	Baseball interviews	News service
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Braves - Brooklyn	Waltzing With You
3:15	News	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Dodgers baseball game.	Waltzing With You
3:30	Third War Loan Dr.	State Dept. of Education;	Pepper Young's Family.	Boston Braves - Brooklyn	Gene Autry and Cowboy
3:45	"Help Wanted"	speaker; orchestra	'Right to Happiness"	Dodgers baseball game.	Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch.	Boston Braves - Brooklyn	Red Nichols' Orch.
4:15	Reporter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Dodgers baseball game.	Sammy Kaye's Orch.
4:30	Treas. Star Parade	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones; sketch.	Boston Braves - Brooklyn	Larry Clinton's Orch.
4:45	Garden Almanac	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown; sk	Dodgers baseball game.	Jan Garber's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies;	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries";	Sheelah Carter, news	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	Dick Tracy, sketch	"Portia Faces Life";	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter," drama.	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	Music; Riding the Range	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; news	Terry and the Pirates.	News; Sports reporter.	News service	Sports news
6:15	"Texas Rangers".	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Press Roundup; sports.	Moment Musicale
6:30	Hollywood Snapshots	Bing Crosby, songs	"The Jesters"	News from abroad	Sports; Music Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Richard Salinger; news.
7:30	"Easy Aces"; sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	Third War Loan Drive.	Treasury Star Parade	The Lyric Theater
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	ern drama	John Barry, comments	Duke Ellington's Orch.	Your Army
8:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	"Sizing Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner, sketch	comedy mystery drama.	"Impact." Lee Cherne.	"Showtime" Orchestra.
8:30	Drama, with Jean	Quiz Show: J. C. Flippen,	Beat the Band: Hilde-	"Take a Card"; quiz with	Attucki's Chorus
8:45	Hersholt; news	m. c.; songs; orchestra	garde; Bob Grant's Or.	Wally Butterworth	Attucki's Chorus
9:00	Lionel Barrymore:	Bandwagon, Freddy Mar-	"A Date With Judy"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Mozart's Symphony No.
9:15	Dr.; Mayor Tobin.	tin's Orchestra	"A Date With Judy"	News service	41 (Jupiter)
9:30	Jack Carson Variety	Will Osborne's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	"Soldiers With Wings";	Mozart's Symphony No.
9:45	Show; guests	Orchestra; sports	"Mr. District Attorney"	drama; guest stars	41 (Jupiter)
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing.	Kay Kyser's College of	Network sports	News service
10:15	Favorite Songs	"Waltz Time"	Musical Knowledge	Network sports	Voice of the Army; dr.
10:30	"Hasten the Day"	Silver Nocturne; music.	Kay Kyser's College of	Network sports	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Silver Nocturne; music.	Musical Knowledge	Network sports	Treasury Star Parade
11:00	M. Gould's Orch.,	News	News; "War Heroes"	News service	Bob Chester's Orch.
11:15	Alec Templeton	Harry Greene Orch.	Richard Harkness, news	Cong. E. E. Pettingill	Will Bradley's Orch.
11:30	Music; news; news	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Duke Ellington's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	analysis; "Jam"	Swing Shift Music; news	Music You Want	Mal Hallett's Orch.	Day's End; news

Started Thursday SEPTEMBER 9TH

3RD WAR LOAN DRIVE —FOR INVASION

Thursday, September 9, the 3rd War Loan Drive started.

You are now being asked to go the limit to back our valiant fighting men. Do your share in the greatest invasion the world has ever seen. Answer your country's roll call!

Your part is to back this invasion by investing in at least one EXTRA $100 War Bond in September. That's *in addition* to your regular War Bond purchases. Invest *more* than $100—a *lot* more—if you possibly can.

The job is big. *Everyone* must do his *full share* if we are to put this drive over the top.

War Bonds are the safest investment in the world. For your own sake, for your Country's sake, put every spare dime and dollar in War Bonds during the 3rd War Loan Drive.

BACK THE ATTACK—WITH WAR BONDS

WHITTEMORE SHOE POLISHES

Cambridge, Massachusetts

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL LAST WEEK Mats. Wed. & Sat.

LIFE WITH FATHER with HARRY BANNISTER · DOROTHY WALKER

Beginning Sept. 20—SEATS NOW

THE THEATRE GUILD presents PAUL ROBESON in The Margaret Webster Production of OTH

Construction Commissions Open in Navy

War Activities in New England

Navy commissions are available in the construction battalions and public-work program of the seagoing arm, under a reopening of several classifications announced today by the Naval Officer Procurement Office of the First Naval District.

In lieu of a degree in civil or architectural engineering, 10 to 15 years of experience may be qualifying, it was pointed out. Evidence of responsible work of recognized standing in the profesison is required.

Transportation Corps

Col. H. D. Bagnall has assumed command of the First Zone Transportation Office of the Army's Transportation Corps, with jurisdiction over New England, it was disclosed today at headquarters in the Little Building.

Colonel Bagnall began his military career in the New York National Guard, where he was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1910. During the first World War he attained the rank of major, and in 1920 became a captain in the regular Army. Recently he has spent two years in Panama, and has had short tours of duty in Memphis and Philadelphia.

Add Star to 'M'

The Kelvin & Wilfrid O. White Company of Boston, manufacturer of navigational equipment since 1900, has just received a gold star from the Maritime Commission to add to its Maritime "M" pennant, "in recognition of continued achievement in completing wartime schedules in the manufacture and delivery of merchant-ship components."

Arms Record

Accounting for 72 German transport planes, 35 P-40 fighters in the Tunisian campaign fired 25,000 rounds of ammunition without a single jam, it was announced today at the Remington Arms Company, Bridgeport, Conn.

Makers of high quality .50 caliber ammunition (both armor piercing and incendiary), the company was congratulated by Army officials for aiding in the establishment of this "remarkable record."

Plant Safety Up

An intensive campaign to improve safety in arms plants has already saved 2,000,000 man hours, absenteeism has declined, and injuries and fatalities have reached an all-time low, according to records of the Boston Ordnance District.

Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis, in disclosing the national figures, pointed out that 460,000,000 man days were lost in 1941 because of industrial accidents. This amount of time would have made more than 10,250,000 Garand rifles or would have outfitted 200,000 soldiers, he said.

The drive is continuing because of job transfers which mean that more persons are doing unfamiliar work, General Lewis said.

Bomb Results

After a private view Wednesday afternoon, an exhibition of Royal Air Force air photographs of bomb damage to German industry will be open to the public until Sept. it has been announced.

The exhibition, at 270 Dartmouth Street, will be opened by Air Vice-Marshal W. F. MacNeece Foster, deputy head of the RAF delegation to the United States, according to Sir Anthony George, British Consul General here.

Raytheon Gets DPC Boost

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Defense Plant Corporation today announced a $500,000 contract increase with Raytheon Production Corporation, Newton, Mass., to provide additional facilities at the Massachusetts plant.

Enjoy
BREAKFAST—LUNCH
DINNER
AT
ALBIANI
CAFETERIA
Fine Foods
at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Next to Mechanics Building
6 Other Cafeterias in Boston:
1533 Washington
704 Washington
7 School St.
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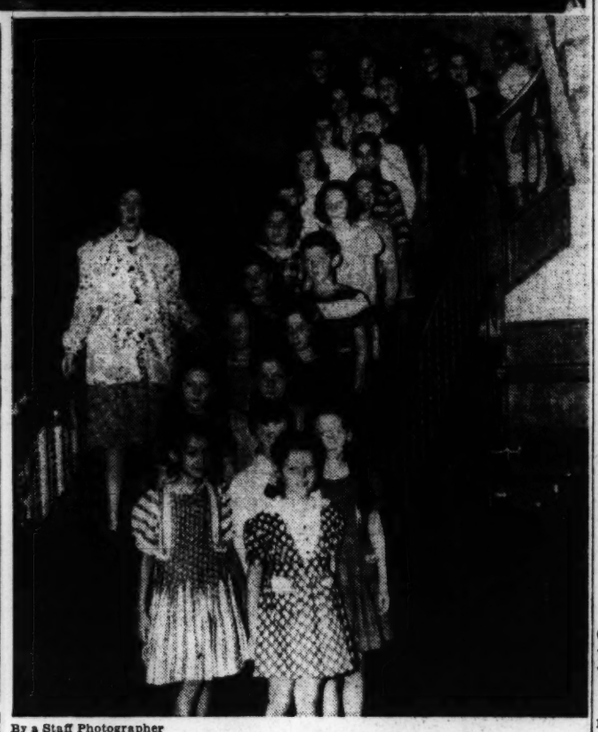
Schools Respond to Air-Raid Test



By a Staff Photographer

Children Remain Calm and Occupied

Responding stanchly to the training given them last year in many a raid drill, Boston school children met their first daylight air-raid alarm in admirable calm today. The older children are shown in the upper photo reading stories to the babies from the kindergarten, who have only known four days of school life in all. In the lower picture, third-graders give a demonstration of orderliness in the way they filed to shelter areas in the care of their teachers. Both photos were taken at the C. C. Perkins School in the Back Bay.

Reaction of School Children To Air Raid Test Is Praised

It was just the start of recess time today when the ominous "blue" of the air-raid signal sounded its steady note throughout Greater Boston. Immediately bells inside the schools responded with an alarm signal, and there went into operation a long-planned system of occupation and diversion for the children, designed to keep them calm and busy during any actual air raid on the city.

According to the reports which by 11:15 began reaching Frederick J. Gillis, the Assistant Superintendent put in charge of this work in the schools, the system operated smoothly and efficiently. Children were quickly hushed, and led into "safe" areas within the school buildings. There they began at once to take up the occupations which they had learned would be expected of them in the event of either a practice or an actual raid.

Teachers took special care to search all corners of the school buildings where the sirens might not have been heard. Thick pads of paper were brought out of supply closets to serve as impromptu seats on cold basement floors. The natural hubbub of carefree children at play was hushed, and everywhere teachers warned, "Remember, we do not talk in air-raid drill. You don't have to hurry; we have plenty of time."

In one elementary school, the sixth-graders were detailed to take special care of the kindergarteners. Both groups sat together on the floor of the safe center hallway, the older children each with a story book in his hand. One by one, they stood up and read a story, while the baby class listened wide-eyed and absorbed. "If this were a real raid," the principal said, "and the little children got restless, the older ones would each take care of one of the babies and consider him his or her special charge. They've been told all about it and they understand just what they're supposed to do."

In a basement nearby a hundred children sat on the floor and sang "God Bless America" in shrill voices while a teacher stood above them and beat time. Afterward she told them: "You sang like good little Americans. That was fine." In the front row, a diminutive Chinese child sat contented.

Another group listened while a little girl read a story about a white rabbit. A third sat in well-behaved quiet while their teacher told them a thrilling story of knights in armor and days before airplanes and bombs were invented.

"The reports indicate," said Mr. Gillis, "that the children are well acquainted with the procedure. The test was a success."

Taxi Drivers Strike Report Held Baseless

Reports of a strike of Boston taxicab drivers, sent out from Washington, were denied here today by John V. Parker, President and Business Agent of the taxi drivers' local of the Teamsters' Union of the American Federation of Labor.

"There has been no strike," Mr. Parker said. "All is peaceful and serene. The union and the employers are getting along nicely."

Further inquiry here brought out that the strike mentioned in the mixed-up Washington story was at the M. & M. Transportation Company of Somerville. All its local and long distance drivers have been out since Sept. 7. Cause of the walkout is reported to have been the discharge of some of the drivers. The M. & M. is one of the major trucking companies of Boston.

Yesterday the National War Labor Board at Washington sent a telegram to John L. Sullivan, President of Local 25 of the teamsters, which is the biggest A. F. of L. union in Boston, telling him the strike was in violation of labor's no-strike pledge.

A meeting of union and company officials was held this morning at which the Regional War Labor Board sought to lift the tie-up.

The taxi drivers at a meeting here last night agreed on demands they will present to the employers the last day of September. The principal new features of the agreement asked will be a 50 per cent commission, a guarantee of $3.75 a day, and one week vacation with pay for members who have been working for their company for over a year. The present contract expires Nov. 1.

Men and Women Of U. S. Services Big Bond Buyers

Many soldiers, sailors, Marines, and Coastguardsmen today are reversing the phrase from the old song—they'll probably "never get rich" but they may be "tidy" when they are mustered out of service.

The War Finance Committee today disclosed that members of the armed forces are purchasing War Bonds with a percentage of their limited monthly pay.

At the WAVE School, for instance, at Hotel Victoria, Boston, 96 per cent of the women are enrolled in the War Bond program, investing 14 per cent of the total pay roll, the Committee said.

Preliminary figures, however, indicate that all bond sales had not reached the $35,000,000 a day required which Massachusetts must raise to put her quota in the national drive for $15,000,000,000 "over the top."

Tax Estimate Is Due: Uncle Sam Won't Wait

Only one more day remains to file your estimated income tax return. All offices of the Collector of Internal Revenue throughout Massachusetts will remain open today until 10 p. m. and tomorrow until midnight.

Wainwright Placed On Valor Legion Roll

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 14 (AP)—The Army and Navy Legion of Valor, its rolls limited to fighting men who have been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross, or the Navy Cross, bestowed a life membership at its annual convention here recently on Lieut. Gen. Jonathan B. Wainwright, the Bataan hero.

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin accepted the membership as proxy for General Wainwright, who is a prisoner of the Japanese.

USO to Co-operate On the Movement Of Christmas Mail

USO clubs will co-operate with the War and Navy Departments to see that all parcels and mail to service men sent between September 15 and October 15—"Christmas Mail Month"—are delivered by Christmas Day, it was announced by W. Duncan Russell, Executive Director of the Greater Boston USO today.

Families and friends of service men are notified that restrictions are greatly relaxed during that period. It will not be necessary to show a request from the sodlier or sailor for the contents of a parcel. However only one package may be sent by any individual or organization to the same man within a given week.

Senders are warned to place on the parcel the name, rank, serial number, service organization or unit, APO number, or Fleet Postmaster of the addressee, as well as the name of the post office through which the parcels are to be sent. Parcels must be substantially wrapped and firmly tied, limited to five pounds each in weight and 36 inches in length and girth combined.

O'Donnell Made City Messenger

William J. O'Donnell of Brighton, who for the past three months has been serving as temporary City Messenger, was elected permanently to that post by members of the Boston City Council yesterday by a vote of 13 to 4.

The position, which pays an annual salary of $5,700, is one of the few jobs of such worth that the Council can still fill. Mr. O'Donnell until last June served as Mayor Tobin's chauffeur.

Gas Shortage On Farms Held Raising Costs

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—A Senate agriculture subcommittee called Office of Price Administration officials for questioning today on what Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont described as a "farm gasoline shortage that is raising the cost of food production."

Senator Aiken said farmers, particularly in the East, are having trouble getting enough gas to operate their equipment, and committee members want to know whether the shortage is "actual or whether it has been created by rules and regulations of government agencies."

Charles F. Phillips, director of automotive supply rationing, headed the OPA representatives summoned before the subcommittee.

"We want to know," Senator Aiken said, "why farmers and dealers that supply them have had to hunt for gasoline, and pay premium prices to get it when they found any. We also want to know if it is true, as we have heard, that rules and regulations of Government agencies are tending to force independent operators and co-operatives out of business."

Spokesmen for several major farm co-operatives testified last week that restrictive "cartel-type" quota regulations, promulgated by the Petroleum Administration for War, were raising food production costs by forcing farmers to buy gasoline at retail pumps because co-operatives couldn't get enough to distribute at wholesale prices.

"The testimony showed farmers need 105 per cent of their 1941 supplies for increased food production, whereas the co-operatives are being restricted to 50 per cent of their 1941 supplies," Senator Aiken said. "The result is farmers have to shop around for gas, paying up to four cents a gallon more than wholesale rates, and take time they could better use in producing crops."

Senator Aiken said the committee expects to receive soon a report from the Department of Justice on an investigation of farm gasoline costs.

Tax Offices to Stay Open Late at Night

Thomas H. Buckley, Deputy Collector in Charge, announces that because of the shortening of the period for the preparation and filing of declarations of estimated income taxes due Sept. 15, the main office of the Collector of Internal Revenue at 141 Milk Street, Boston, and the branch offices throughout the State, will be open until 10 o'clock on Monday and Tuesday evenings, and until midnight Wednesday, which is the last day and hour for filing estimated returns.

Antistrike Act to Get First N. E. Test

The first strike vote to be taken in New England under the new Smith-Connally Antistrike Act will begin Sunday, Sept. 26, among New Bedford fishermen, it was reported here today at the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board.

The second vote in this region will soon follow among fishermen of Boston.

Both votes were asked by the Atlantic Fishermen's Union of the American Federation of Labor. They are the result of a dispute the fishermen have with the Office of Price Administration. The OPA set ceilings on fish which lowered the market price and reduced fishermen's pay.

No Success Thus Far

The unions in Boston and New Bedford have already had one strike in protest, so far have been unable to get the OPA to raise its ceilings and their income, and threaten another walkout.

Voting at New Beford will probably run over 10 days, Samuel G. Zack, regional attorney for the NLRB, said today. Usually such elections are completed within a day, but extra time will be given the fishermen to enable those at sea at the start to vote. Some 600 fishermen will be eligible.

Under the new law, the National Labor Relations Board must conduct an election 30 days after the filing of a petition. The union filed petitions in both cities.

Two Others Withdrawn

Two previously scheduled elections which promised to be the first in New England were withdrawn by request of the unions. The first involved employees of a hosiery manufacturer at Northampton and Florence, Mass. The union and the employers' association could not come to terms over a new agreement, the union asked a strike vote, and then they got together just before the election.

The second election was canceled here yesterday. It was to have been at the Browne and Sharpe Manufacturing Company, of Providence, R. I., one of the biggest machine shops in the country. Hours are to be reduced from 55 to 50 a week. On the reduction both management and union agreed, but they differed on how the cut was to be made. The company wanted the 50 hours spread over a 5½ day week, the union wanted the cut to be confined to five days with no Saturday work.

When a deadlock came on this question, the union petitioned for a strike vote. The National War Labor Board found a way out by appointment of an arbitrator to hand down a decision. Both sides accepted, and the union dropped the election.

One Bay State Mine Returned by Ickes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Records of Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes, who serves as Coal Mines Administrator, show that only one Massachusetts company is among those having mining properties released by the Government since their seizure last May.

ONLY A FEW MORE DAYS
before the new Telephone Directory closes

Any changes in your present listings should be made at once through your Telephone Business Office.

BUSINESS CUSTOMERS who have rearranged their business may wish additional listings or special display advertising in the classified pages.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

"UPON LEADERSHIP RESTS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF GETTING THINGS DONE"

For Distinguished Service in
HELPING TO WIN
THE BATTLE OF COMMUNICATIONS

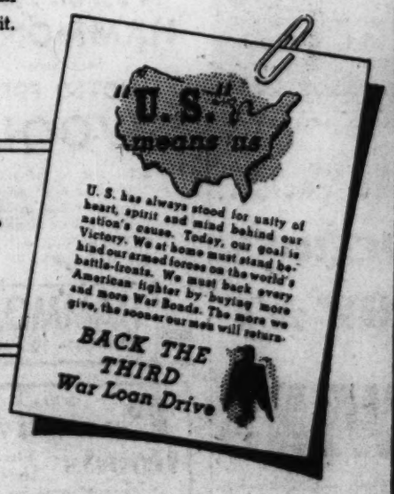
FOR twenty-nine years the men and women of the National Company have been building up a true tradition of exacting workmanship in the manufacture of precision equipment. In 1919, that tradition — and the way it was adhered to — won us an honorable citation for distinguished manufacturing service in the first World War. Again, in this great crisis, that same National brand of expert workmanship wins for us the civilians badge of honor — the Army-Navy "E" award for production excellence.

Today, radio communications equipment is being used on battle-fronts throughout the world by United Nations combat men, on the sea, on the land, and in the air to keep various sectors and outposts in continuous communication with one another and with command headquarters.

Men and women of National Company are proud that their contribution to a vital job is worthy of official government recognition. Our aim, as always, shall be to make National equipment worthy of the men who use it.

This Army-Navy "E" will constantly remind us of our duty to our fighters until the battle has been won.

National Company, Inc.
Malden, Massachusetts


"U. S." means us
U. S. has always stood for unity of heart, spirit and mind behind our nation's cause. Today, our goal is Victory. We at home must stand behind our armed forces on the world's battle-fronts. We must back every American fighter by buying more and more War Bonds. The more we give, the sooner our men will return.
BACK THE THIRD War Loan Drive

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICE CENTERS

BOSTON
Little Building
80 Boylston St.
MEZZANINE FLOOR
Open: Weekdays and Holidays—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Sundays—1 p. m. to 11 p. m.

FALMOUTH
Collins Block
Main Street
Open: Weekdays, Holidays and Sundays
2 to 10 p. m.

All Servicemen and Servicewomen WELCOME

German Counterattacks Push Back Allies at Salerno

Continued from Page 1

area, the British Eighth Army was moving well beyond Cosenza and was only about 100 miles south of the Anglo-American bridgehead.

Allied tanks, infantry, and planes supported by thunderous naval guns battled the Germans seeking to widen the Salerno area bridgehead only several miles deep at the maximum advance.

The points where the Nazis regained ground were not identified by Headquarters.

Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring threw two armored divisions and the famous, reconstituted Hermann Göring Division against General Clark's forces, and overhead increasing numbers of Nazi planes were engaged by hundreds of Allied bombers and fighters.

There was not the slightest Allied indication of any withdrawal from Salerno as reported by the Germans, who said the withdrawal was continuing this morning, after beginning yesterday afternoon. Transocean said it was being made "in complete disorder."

The German Radio declared Allied positions south of Eboli, southeast of Salerno and near Battapaglia, had been "stormed by German troops." The Nazis opened an attack on a broad front in the Salerno region Sept. 13, said the broadcast, quoting a German Army bulletin.

The Allied communiqué gave no details of the situation at Salerno, saying merely:

"Heavy fighting continues on the Fifth Army front. The Germans are counterattacking desperately and at certain points have regained the ground taken by us."

Planes and Warships Aid Allied Army

Both Allied warships and planes were said to be strongly supporting the American forces battling to enlarge their bridgehead.

The air and sea superiority which the Allies held in the south was a great military advantage, for it permitted them to hop along the coast and dump men and material ashore at almost any point and at the same time deny a similar privilege to the Germans.

It was becoming increasingly apparent, however, that Hitler was staking the future of Germany on the ancient battlegrounds of his one-time Axis partner.

From the cloudy military and political situation on the Italian mainland the best information available gave this picture:

1. Germany, with 15 to 20 divisions in Italy at the start of the campaign, has poured into the Italian boot tens of thousands more soldiers drawn from France, and possibly Russia.

This, combined with the reported appointment of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel as commanding officer in Italy, indicates that Germany is establishing a battle line which may satisfy even the Russian concept of a "second front"—one which will engage at least 50 Nazi divisions.

2. The Germans also are reinforcing their air strength in Italy.

3. Despite Italian surrender, the Germans have a firm grip on all strategic points from Naples north to the Po River, where a great final battle may well decide the war.

4. The Americans are launched on a campaign which seems likely to be their biggest and most sanguine of the war and the biggest for British troops since the fall of France.

5. The Allies enjoy a definite edge on the sea and in the air, while the Germans for the time being probably have land superiority, although they are having a difficult time moving troops to meet Allied thrusts in several directions.

6. Little help can be expected from the Italians, who are tired of fighting.

7. The Germans are determined to use every inch of Italy as a battleground.

8. If Germany is defeated in Italy, it likely means the collapse of its satellites in the Balkans.

The possibility that the war may be decided in Italy is based on the fact the Germans seem determined to make a major stand there. If defeated at the Po, the Germans, being military realists, may well give up to keep their country from being overrun and laid waste.

'Good, Stiff Fight,' Knox Declares

In Washington, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said establishment of the beachhead at Salerno involved the most hotly contested landing American troops ever have made.

The resulting engagement with German troops he called "a good, stiff fight," but he did not go into any additional detail on the battle now under way, saying his information consisted principally of published reports of the engagement.

Asked at a press conference about the use that will be made of Italian naval units now in the hands of the Allies, he said they "can be made very useful," noting, however, that there were special problems relating to proper ammunition and replacement parts that had to be settled.

"There are some very good ships in the Italian Navy," he added. "One thing will be highly useful—they can't be used against us."

Surrender of the Italian Fleet, he said, "practically clears the Mediterranean of enemy surface units."

Mr. Knox emphasized that "I said surface units," and added that "the Germans could get submarines in there any time they want to."

Arrival of new Italian naval units at Malta swelled the strength of the erstwhile enemy fleet in Allied hands to 77 ships, including 5 battleships, 1 seaplane carrier, 8 cruisers, 27 destroyers, and 19 submarines.

In the fierce struggle near Naples, the Allies still had air superiority, but the Germans had closer airfields, permitting them to fly many sorties a day with a small number of planes. The Allied bridgehead is not yet deep enough to support airdromes.

Flying hundreds of sorties, Allied planes, including every type from A-36 invaders to Flying Fortresses, attacked Nazi bases and convoys, and 10 enemy planes were destroyed on Sept. 13.

By a Staff Artist

Japanese Flee Salamaua

How Japanese are seeking to escape over a narrow jungle trail from captured Salamaua to the dubious safety of their last stronghold on New Guinea—Lae. As the broken line shows, Allied troops have virtually surrounded Lae and made the Japanese position on New Guinea hopeless.

Landings on Rhodes Are Unconfirmed

By the Associated Press

Istanbul, Turkey, Sept. 14

A report that Allied forces had made several landings on the Dodecanese island of Rhodes, between Crete and the Turkish mainland, circulated in Turkish marine circles. Allied authorities said they had no confirmation.

Rhodes airdromes were attacked by United States Liberators of the Middle East Command on Sept. 12 without opposition, it was announced in Cairo.

Italian authorities said they had been unable for three days to establish contact with any of their posts on the Dodecanese Islands.

Russia:

Bryansk Captured By Soviet Army

In capturing the fortress city of Bryansk the Russian reached the Germans' main defense line before the Dnieper River.

Evacuation of the city, held by the Germans since October, 1941, was acknowledged by the German Radio soon after Moscow reported that the onpouring Red Army was closing in on the city on the west bank of the Desna River.

The German broadcast by DNB declared Bryansk had been evacuated in good order, and the troops had not been encircled or injured to "a considerable degree."

Again Berlin preceded Moscow in announcing the victory for Russian arms.

Bryansk lies some 80 miles west or Orel.

Its capture removes a bulge in the German line towards Moscow, and throws open the front from Smolensk southward to infiltration and flanking attacks by the Russians that may accelerate retrenchment of the whole enemy line.

From Bryansk, railroads radiate to several key bastions in the next Nazi line of defense. One runs northwest to Smolensk, main supply base and headquarters of the whole central front. Another reaches southwest to Gomel, rail junction where two lines cross the Sozh River, tributary of the Dnieper.

Still another line pushes deep into the Ukraine to Kiev, overlooking the broad waters of the Lower Dnieper.

Use of these railroads and their branches can be turned to reinforcing and supplying the advancing Red Army all up and down the Dnieper Plains.

Bryansk also eventually will give the Soviets an alternative route to the main Moscow-Kharkov line behind their own front.

DNB said the Russians were "following only very cautiously," and that on Sept. 13 "it seems they appeared ignorant about the facts of the situation, because up to the evening they had only occupied the suburban railway stations on the eastern bank of the Desna."

"In the area north and northeast of Bryansk itself," the broadcast added, "the Russians stopped in front of strong German covering forces."

Berlin also reported heavy street fighting at Novorossisk in the Kuban.

The Germans attempted to make the Soviet victory sound hollow by emphasizing the physical emptiness of the city.

Salamaua:

Japanese Flee New Guinea Base

Fleeing Japanese, giving up Salamaua, fought a rear-guard action against swift-moving Australians on ridges northwest of that New Guinea air and shipping base as they strove to keep open a single jungle trail of retreat toward doomed Lae.

But the Salamaua Japanese, who abandoned valuable war equipment in their flight Sept. 12 from the town they had held since January, 1942, can only succeed in postponing their fate briefly. American and Australian forces are clamping a vise on Lae, 18 miles above Salamaua, while Liberators and Flying Fortresses are blowing up gun batteries there.

In announcing the capture of Salamaua, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué described the enemy as remnants of "disintegrating troops."

The Japanese at Salamaua, eschewing the warring methods of their Papuan army which fought to the end around Buna last January, simply ran out of the bomb-ruined town and let the Australians have it, as they had done at the near-by airdrome the day previously.

Salamaua, whose harbor in peacetime was sufficiently deep to allow steamers to anchor within 600 yards of shore, is the first place of prewar commercial importance to be retaken by General MacArthur's forces.

It also is the first combined sea and air base to be seized within the Japanese war-empire perimeter extending from the Netherlands East Indies through New Guinea and New Britain, thence down into the Northern Solomons.

The impending fall of Lae, where bombers have silenced gun positions, destroyed a bridge, and blasted outskirt defenses with 49 tons of bombs, would give the Allies virtually complete control of Huon Gulf.

Headquarters announced that Liberator bombers struck on the night of Sept. 12 for the first time since Aug. 18 at the enemy's oil and supply center of Makassar, on Dutch Celebes. Making a round-trip flight of more than 2,000 statute miles, the big bombers hit military barracks, petroleum storage, and wharf facilities with 27 tons of explosives and incendiaries. One Liberator failed to return.

Sinkings:

U. S. Submarine, 2 Sub Chasers Lost

Loss of the submarine Grenadier and two submarine chasers was reported by the Navy:

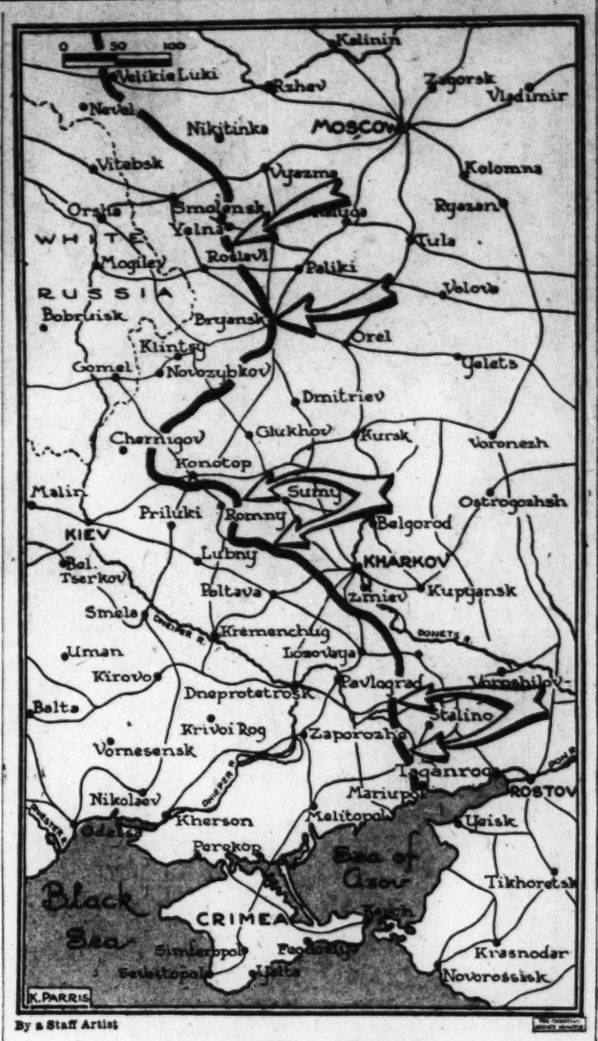
"1. The U. S. submarine Grenadier has failed to return from patrol operations and must be presumed to be lost. The next of kin of the personnel in the Grenadier have been so informed.

"Mediterranean area:

"2. On Aug. 23, the submarine chaser 694, and the submarine chaser 696 were sunk as a result of enemy bombing. The next of kin of all casualties have been notified.

"Pacific area:

"3. On Sept. 13, during the night, 15 Japanese planes attacked Funafuti, Ellice Islands. One enemy plane was shot down by antiaircraft fire. Material damage sustained was light."



By a Staff Artist

Bryansk Falls to Russians

Abandonment of the vital Nazi stronghold of Bryansk shows how the entire German line in the Ukraine is being withdrawn, in all probability to the west bank of the Dnieper. Arrows show main points of Russian attacks.

Yugoslavia:

Allied Officers Aid Guerrillas

Allied senior officers are serving at the headquarters of both Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch and Josip Broz to co-ordinate Yugaslav guerrilla activities with Allied strategic plans, a Yugoslav report reaching Cairo said.

Advices from the Balkan nation told of a series of confused battles between Italians and Germans, with some Croats fighting on each side.

Partisan groups composed of both Serbs and Croats were declared holding large mountainous areas in Bosnia and Dalmatia, including the strategic heights overlooking the important city of Banja Luka.

The Berlin Radio declared that Italians in Greece and Albania either had handed over their arms without resistance or had joined the Germans.

These broadcasts said several thousand men in the Italian naval forces in Athens and Piraeus have gone over to the German Navy, and several Italian warships and merchantmen lying in Piraeus Harbor were taken over by the Germans.

Italian sailors in Athens demonstrated against the Badoglio Government, the Berlin Radio said, and the sailors voiced their "determination to continue fighting the Anglo-Saxons."

Yugoslav Partisans have consolidated their their positions so well, it was reported, that some of the railways which they destroyed when the Axis held them have been repaired and are being used by the guerrilla groups. Telephone service also is working in sections of the liberated territory.

In parts of the country Italian troops and Partisans were reported to have joined forces to combat the Germans. At the important rail junctions of Karlovac and Ogulin, on the railway from Zagreb to the coast, Italians with their new Partisan allies are resisting attacks by German and Croat Ustachi troops.

There were reports there that many Croatians had lost their enthusiasm for the Germans, with 500 deserting the Croat Army and joining the Partisans during the past week. Three hundred from the Banja Luka garrison were said to have come over to the Partisans recently with full equipment.

German forces were reported making for the Adriatic coast from Trieste to Montenegro. In Central Serbia there have been a series of minor engagements between General Mikhailovitch's forces and the Bulgarian and German armies, and 100 enemy soldiers were reported to have been killed in these operations.

The Partisan commander, Josip Broz, with whom Allied officers are reported in contact, is the Montenegrin insurgent popularly known as "Tito."

Burma:

American Bombers Attack Sagaing

Medium bombers of the United States Tenth Air Force attacked the railroad and river ferry terminal at Sagaing, Burma, blasting the sidings, rolling stock, and docks, a Headquarters communiqué, in New Delhi, India, said.

Bombs also were dropped on enemy barracks at Lonkin in Northern Burma and fires were started, destroying several buildings.

Heavy bomber operations were handicapped by clouds on Sept. 12, the communiqué said, and results of raids on Ramree Island and Meitila airport could not be observed. Heavy damage, however, was reported at the Yamethin railroad yards where rolling stock, rails, and engine sheds were hit.

All aircraft and crews returned safely, the bulletin said.

Former U. S. Plant In Denmark Bombed

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Sept. 14

The former Chrysler factory in the free port of Copenhagen suffered severe damage when a saboteur's bomb exploded there Sept. 12, reports from Malmoe said.

Another factory also was said to have been damaged.

As sabotage of factories producing for the Germans proceeded, King Christian was said to continue to resist Nazi pressure to form a new government.

Brazil Hopes to Send Troops Soon to European War Zones

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Brazil not only helped remove the menace of attack against the Americas but a large measure of credit is due her for the success of Allied arms in North Africa and Sicily, for facilitating establishment of United States aviation bases there, according to Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, Brazilian War Minister.

General Dutra, who arrived here yesterday on an official visit, voiced the hope that a Brazilian expeditionary force would participate actively in the European war "as soon as possible."

In an interview with the press at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night just before dining as honor guest of the Pan-American Society and the American Brazilian Association, he declared that Brazil had fulfilled all the pledges she had made to the United Nations on entering the war.

"Our prime duty was to protect the northeastern part of our country," General Dutra said, "and we immediately increased our garrisons in that area ten-fold. Since we entered the war, the Brazilian Army has quadrupled in size.

"Submarine activity along the entire Brazilian coast of the South Atlantic has been greatly reduced. Our Navy has been greatly increased in size. We have received some warships from the United States and we have greatly stepped up our own naval construction.

"Brazil is now preparing to take a more active part in the military operations on the European Continent, and it is now only a question of military preparations and the receipt of more equipment from the United States."

In his formal address before the dinner, the Brazilian War Minister recalled the statement of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, that Brazilian-American friendship was a model for all international relations.

"Our common American principles had their origin in our freedom and our free institutions are based on them," General Dutra stressed.

Frederick E. Hasler, President of the Pan-American Society, lauded the Brazilian General as "a soldier and a statesman whose loyal and wholehearted assistance to our armed forces has earned the sincere gratitude of our people."

Other speakers included Berent Friele representing the co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Brazil; Dr. Carlos Martins, Brazilian Ambassador to the United States; Joseph T. Wilson, President of the Brazilian American Association, and Oscar Correia, Consul General of Brazil in this city.

General Dutra will pass a week in New York Area, inspecting Army and Navy installations. He and his staff are in this country on a 30-day tour as guests of the War Department.

Amphibious Forces of Navy Lead Where Others Follow

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Sept. 10. Delayed (AP)—Along with the Navy's silent submarine service, you can put down its Pacific amphibious force as an outfit that really is getting its job done.

Virtually unsung, it is little known outside of its own closely-knit circle, but it boasts some real fighting men. Their job is to get fighting men to a place to fight, and, moreover, get them there safely. They are doing that job and doing it well.

The amphibious force is required to invade enemy waters, tricky channels, and fight off any opposition while the invading force lands and gets set to fight on its own.

The Australian-American landing east of Lae was a perfect example of how an amphibious force works.

First, sufficient shipping to move a large force had to be assembled secretly. Then landing troops had to be rehearsed secretly, along with the amphibious force crew. The opportunity for a landing came when the Allied Air Force suddenly got the upper hand over the Japanese in New Guinea.

MacArthur Gives Word

General MacArthur's Headquarters gave the word and the invasion force assembled in a hidden bay far from the scene of the proposed landing. Enough food was put aboard the landing craft for several days. Ammunition, clothing, and medical supplies were piled on.

Then the fleet sailed.

None but high-ranking officers knew its destination. The work day of crews lengthened to 20 and 24 hours, and some of the men would literally drop in their tracks for a 10-mnute sleep whenever such an opportunity came.

In the words of Yeoman John F. Ruva of Joliet, Ill., they worked 25 hours on Sept. 4—"I lived an extra hour during the first minute of our first air raid."

Correspondents accompanying the landing force were aboard the flagship. Its crew stood regular sea watches in the engine room, on deck, in the scullery, and everywhere aboard. Then they took turns at the guns.

The ship's cook, Tim Keziah of Mineral Springs, N. C., said he slept but five hours of 65 in the cperation. In addition to regular cooking duties, which he shares with Kenheth Daly of Brush Prairie, Wash., Keziah stood long gun watches while the convoy moved to its destination.

From Cook to Gunner

The night before the landing he spent cooking steaks for Australian enlisted men, and then helped serve them in the darkness before donning a helmet and taking a position at an ack-ack gun. Daly, a big Scandinavian, did the same thing, but instead of catching a catnap when possible he walked the deck urging the men to eat.

But most of them were too tired to eat. They just slept.

Fourteen hours after the landings off Lae, Daly said, "Now leave us alone, for we've got to sweep out the kitchen and then bake some apple pies before we go to bed."

Ships' officers stood straight 48-hour watches. Among these were Lieut. (JG) Walter Thygeson of Larchmont, N. Y., ship's navigator. His other duties included those of executive officer.

Lieut. Thygeson went to bed the 49th hour. He had scarcely hit the bed when an Australian major came to complain that he'd lost his binoculars around the wardroom.

Behind the major came an Australian lieutenant to say he'd lost his underwear in the shower.

Lieut. Thygeson threw up his hands, got out of bed, grinned, and said: "Just mother's little helper, that's me."

Ensign Louis Curra of Smithton, Pa., tackle on the Western Reserves Sun Bowl football team in 1941, worked 56 straight hours.

Through it all, the flotilla underwent many air raids and submarine scares. They reached the beach without the loss of a man.

British Armies Advance At Speedy Pace in Italy

Continued from Page 1

as illustrated by the fact thta they shot down yesterday 10 of the 120 Nazi fighters encountered. This represents an increased German commitment in this area.

There is now a vital race in progress betwen the Germans and Allies to build up decisive land strength in this region. To impede the Nazi's efforts, heavy, medium, and light bombers have been blasting German communication lines and key points day and night. Last night, a heavy raid was launched on a road junction in the historic town of Pompeii—some distance away from the world-famous Roman ruins.

The success of two pilots of the French fighter squadron belonging to the Allied Coastal Air Forces, who shot a JU-88 into the sea off North Africa yesterday, emphasizes the increased participation of French airmen in the fighting in this theater.

Wide Range of Jobs

They have been equipped with the latest types of American and British warplanes and are engaged in a wide range of activities such as convoy protection, patrols, reconnaissance, fighter missions, bombing raids, and submarine hunts.

A significant feature of the land fighting in Italy today is the fact that some Italians, instead of merely laying down their arms before the British troops advancing northward from Taranto and the Calabrian Peninsula, have taken them up again in order to fight the Nazis.

Italian artillery in action this way and the attitude of the civilian population in portions of Italy now behind the Allied lines is described generally as "friendly and willing to co-operate."

French Units

The French now have units of operational quality in French North Africa, England, Russia, Syria, Gambia, French Equatorial Africa. First to join in the fighting after Allied landings in North Africa in November, was the Lafayette Squadron equipped with American P-40's and operating under the orders of the Coastal Command. The French formation which thus hastened to aid the Americans and British here bears the name of the famous American volunteer squadron which aided the French in World War I and its aircraft are emblazoned with the traditional Lafayette insignia—the feather-bedecked head of a North American Indian warrior.

Very few French planes in use at the time of the Allied landings are still fit for flying and none is used in combat. Those still serviceable are devoted to transport missions, passenger ferrying, ambulance service, and liaison work. Since the Allied landings, such planes have flown more than 1,800,000 thousand kilometers and have carried over 10,000 passengers.

A large proportion of the French airmen here are young men living in North Africa, but an increasing number are trained aviators who have escaped from France; taking big personal risks and leaving behind families open to reprisals from the Germans occupying France. One recently appointed squadron leader arrived in Algiers in a plane he managed to seize and fly out of France. He was a young captain who shot down 10 German aircraft over France in the spring of 1940.

'Star-Spangled Banner' Sung at Fort McHenry

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 14 (AP)—Opening the nation-wide observance of Star-Spangled Banner Day, Radio Singer Lucy Monroe sang the national anthem at dawn today from Fort McHenry, where flew the flag which inspired Francis Scott Key to write his song.

Fort McHenry, a national shrine, now is a Coast Guard training station. Today commemorates the 129th anniversary of the anthem.

Citizenship Loss Upheld in Court

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 14 (AP)—Revocation of the American citizenship of Carl Wilhelm Baumgartner, lieutenant in the German Army in World War I, was upheld Sept. 13 in a 2-to-1 decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Baumgartner's citizenship was revoked last November by Federal District Judge Merrill E. Otis after a trial at Kansas City in which the prosecution charged that Baumgartner mentally reserved loyalty to Germany when he took the oath of American citizenship in September, 1932.

The majority opinion of the Appeals Court, written by Judge Walter G. Riddick and concurred in by Judge John B. Sanborn, said Baumgartner has made "persistent and unfavorable" comment on the United States and its Government and professed strong admiration for Hitler.

Baumgartner is now in an alien internment camp. An electrical engineer, he had been employed by the Kansas City Power & Light Company since entering the United States in 1927.

U. S. Air Cover 'Perfect'

By William Stoneman

Representing the combined United States press distributed by the Associated Press

WITH UNITED STATES FORCES IN ITALY, Sept. 14—Air support for American operations in the Salerno area has been perfect to the extent that our troops have had almost the constant cover of Mustang and P-38 fighters.

Our communications with ships of the invasion fleet were poor at the beginning, but have improved until they are perfect.

All things taken together, our effort has not been altogether slick, although our troops are fighting magnificently.

We sit here with machine guns rattling around us and the Germans occupying places of advantage on all the surrounding hills.

The first attack in this area was led by Lieut. Col. Carlos D. Smith of Gongalez, Texas, and Lieut. Col. Edward B. McCall of San Antonio, Texas.

Two companies of infantry distinguished themselves soon after daylight when they repelled seven German tanks.

It is my opinion that our whole landing might have been tougher if the German 88-millimeter guns had found the range of the landing craft earlier in the game.

As things stand now, we almost certainly will hold our beachheads with hard fighting and naval gunnery. Our voyage to Italy was a model Mediterranean cruise completely without incident until we reached our destination.

The troops sensed the fact that there was something phony about sailing right up the Italian coast without firing a shot and there was much talk of snipe hunts, wild-goose chases, and dry runs, all of which is regretted now.

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Canada Fights Threat Of Imminent Inflation

By Bruce Hutchison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 14—Canada's price ceiling, which was the model for the United States' anti-inflation policy, is now in acute and immediate danger of cracking.

The Government no longer hides this fact. Prices are edging up slowly. The cost-of-living index, which shows so far an advance of only 17.9 per cent since the beginning of the war, may reach 18 during the autmun. If it does, automatically the employers of the nation must pay a cost-of-living bonus to their workers at the rate of 25 cents a week. Another bonus must be paid for every point of rise in the index.

Since there has been no new bonus since the early days of the price ceiling, a bonus now would mark a definite change in the stability of the anti-inflation machinery, for a bonus, of course, will raise costs and hence tend to raise wages.

But it is not the immediate course of prices that presents the Government with its chief problem. It is concerned more with the sudden new drive among working people for a relaxation of the ceiling principle, for a general upward revision in wages.

Enters Realm of Politics

This drive became practical politics when it was supported by the powerful Canadian Trades and Labor Congress at its recent national convention in Quebec. There was revealed organized labor's implacable opposition to a horizontal "freeze" of wages—an opposition which contributed, no doubt, to the demand of the Congress for the resignation of Humphrey Mitchell, Canadian Minister of Labor, and a sharp rebuke to Prime Minister Mackenzie King for his failure to protect the interests of labor during the war.

J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance, considered the danger of labor's hostility to the wage ceiling sufficiently serious to attend the convention and deliver a solemn warning against inflation, insisting that drastic taxation must be maintained to prevent it. Less than 24 hours after listening to this warning from Mr. Ilsley, the Congress passed a resolution demanding abolition of taxes on overtime pay, and on all sides the rigidity of the Government's wage "freeze" was bitterly assailed.

At the same time the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, Canada's growing Socialist Party, was making votes for itself, as shown in recent significant elections, with its attack on the rigidity of the ceiling, its demand for wage increases for low-paid groups of workers.

Labor Board Leads Attack

These are major pressures in the politics of Canada which cannot be ignored. They reached something of a climax the other day in the strange activities of the National War Labor Board, which is supposed to settle labor disputes in wartime. The labor representative on this Board, J. L. Cohen, delivered a fierce attack on the Government's wage ceiling policy, refused to sit on "controversial" cases, finally assailed the Government itself and was removed by the Government.

This, however, settled nothing, thought it probably antagonized organized labor. The other National War Labor Board members have placed before the Government a report which is reliably said to recommend substantial wage increases in Canada, and if this recommendation has been made it will be difficult to reject. If wages are increased, the men who are responsible for maintaining the price ceiling frankly despair of avoiding a grave breach in it. This danger obviously explains why Donald Gordon, in charge of price control, has lately been making speeches against the dangers of wage increases and hence price increases.

The decision thus facing the Government is whether to maintain its policy of an absolute freeze of wages and prices or whether to retreat to higher levels in both, fighting a rearguard action, and hoping that the retreat will not become a rout. Here the Government's economic calculations must be bound up with its military calculations.

War Plays Vital Part

If the war is short, anti-inflationary influences will occur before prices rise disastrously, when factories can make peacetime goods and relieve the present shortage. If the war is long, a retreat from the ceiling policy could easily mean a headlong inflation before peace came.

Nearly every large newspaper friendly to the Government is now engaged in telling it that the decision it must make is larger than this, that it is not confined to prices and wages but involves the whole future of the war program. These papers say, in brief, that the Government has incurred grave unpopularity, has lost four recent by-elections, has seen its party overwhelmed in Ontario and defeated in provincial by-elections in Manitoba and British Columbia, largely because it has been tough and determined in its program of wartime economic control, especially in the control of wages.

To regain popularity in preparation for the next election, it is said, the Government could ease its restrictions on the people, let wages rise, but such a course is condemned as dangerous to the war program.

Instead, the Government is asked to hew to the line, to follow through the policy already announced and to depend upon the public's good sense to see in the end that these things are inevitable to support a war program of this enormous size.

How great the program has become, how much labor and material it diverts from public consumption, what a factor it is in driving the nation toward inflation, is seen by the latest official figures issued at Ottawa. They reveal that Canadian war production has reached a peak of $55,000,000 worth of munitions a week, a figure far beyond the belief of most Canadians even a year ago.

American Senators View Pacific Front

Associated Press via Signal Corps Radiophoto

Gen. Douglas MacArthur Greets Investigating Committee

When the United States Senators inspecting the war fronts arrived at an air base on New Guinea, they were met by General MacArthur (dark glasses). The Senators are, left to right: James M. Meade (D) of New York, Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia, Henry C. Lodge (R) of Massachusetts, Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky, and Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine. The man behind Senator Brewster is unidentified. Senator Brewster expressed amazement at the extent of Allied installations in New Guinea. Both he and Senator Russell emphasized the great appreciation of General MacArthur for Australian assistance.

Caution Note Marks Start Of Congress

Continued from Page 1

$12,000,000,000 of new taxes to close the inflation gap, and saw no prospect of raising more than $3,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000 by additional "outright" taxes. Rank and file members express doubt whether any tax bill at all can be sent the Treasury before the end of the year.

In the same way, most Congressional opposition to a draft of fathers springs from the belief that the United Nations are making such progress that "extreme" measures are unnecessary.

More and more as the new session progresses the shadow of the Presidential campaign will creep over its activity.

On the domestic front this Congress now has the task of reconsidering the ahtistrike law, which it passed over the President's veto. Certain sections of the law seem to be promoting strikes rather than eliminating them.

Postwar Planning

Postwar planning is another big job which the refreshed Congress may now tackle after its vacation. Congress abolished the President's National Resources Planning Board. The Senate has set up its own planning group which will start work soon.

Fifty or sixty committees will pick up hearings where they left off before the holiday.

The Truman Committee of the Senate, giving an over-all survey of the war effort, has been intermittently active in the vacation.

The House Ways and Means Committee has already started hearings on proposed modification of the re-negotiation law.

One of the strangest developments is the committee under Representative Eugene Cox (D) of Georgia, investigating the Federal Communications Commission. The F. C. C. caught Mr. Cox in what appeared to be an illegal acceptance of $2,500 from a radio station for help in getting it a license. In the face of strong criticism, the House then picked Mr. Cox as chairman of a committee to investigate the F. C. C. The committee has not allowed the F. C. C. to present its side, and it is doubtful if the House will approve another $60,000 for its work when its present funds are exhausted.

G. O. P. Postwar Group Takes Policy Stand Reservedly

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The foreign policy pronouncement of the Republican Postwar Advisory Council, worked out in a surprisingly congenial atmosphere at Mackinac Island, Mich., is accepted by the liberal Republican Postwar Policy Association here as "a splendid forward step," but otherwise with pointed reservations.

The reaction of this unofficial group, headed by Deneen Watson, is found to be illustrative of the view of a large section of the Party which is suspicious of a superficial harmony based on such a general statement as that produced at the Michigan conference.

They do not find in that statement any hidden meanings which could in themselves act to influence negatively future development of the nation's foreign policy. They do recognize though that in the wake of a pronouncement so general as apparently to satisfy elements once almost literally at each others throats, lies the threat of laxity and inaction, a threat to the final active implementation in a specific way of such policy.

Intra-party harmony, so necessary to the success of the Republican bid for power in 1944, was brought out of the Mackinac bag in the form of that foreign policy statement, one worker here notes. The trouble is, he says, that such party harmony is so precious to a good many that the extent of the compromise involved in that policy statement goes unnoticed or unappreciated.

The attitude is, it is pointed out, "Now that we've agreed on that, let's forget it, lest we start fighting again, and go on to something else."

That, some observers hold, is just what the elements which oppose effective world collaboration, want. They want the issue quietly buried right now, and left in repose. They would, in fact, leave not only the issue, but effective collaboration itself in quiet repose.

The Mackinac statement says only that the Party favors "responsible participation by the United States in postwar co-operative organization among soverign nations."

This was approved by extreme isolationists and by extreme internationalists. It is noted, though, that there were no qualifications in the isolationist approval, but that agreement by such as Gov. Raymond Baldwin, of Connecticut, Senator Warren R. Austin, of Vermont, and Representative Charles A. Eaton, of New Jersey, was with stated reservations.

Mr. Watson, in a telegram to Harrison E. Spangler, Republican National Committee Chairman, said, "We highly commend the members of the Republican Postwar Advisory Council for the declaration of foreign policy. . . . It is a splendid step forward."

"But the people," he continued, "will not be satisfied until we get down to cases and define methods. . . . We also must conduct an intensive, nation-wide campaign of information and organization to enlist the wholehearted backing of such a policy by the American people. We must obtain official adoption of such a policy by the Republican members of Congress when it reconvenes and by the Republican National Convention in 1944."

Mr. Watson and his group give every indication of a determination not to let the harmony emanating from Mackinac Island becloud or destroy the issue.

They want the Republican Party to win. They want harmony now. But they want, even more, the right kind of national foreign policy. They mean to keep the issue alive and to influence the development of this Mackinac statement into a more precise definition of methods.

Easing of Controls Tied to Army Shift

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14—Before Lieut. Gen. Delos Emmons assumes command of the Western Defense Command and the Fourth Army scheduled for tomorrow, it may be well to place in the record the fact that some Far Westerners expect serious changes in the controls exerted on civilian affairs by his predecessor, Lieut. Gen. John L. De Witt.

One change expected before General Emmons has been long in command of this area is the return of many Japanese racials, both citizen and alien, to civilian status in the coastal zone from which they were evacuated in the spring of 1942 by order of General De Witt. At that time, public sentiment in the coastal area was overwhelmingly in favor of the removal.

Expected Within Year

Another change perhaps not so widely expected but nevertheless included in speculation regarding the shift in command is the release of horse-racing tracks from the Army functions most of them now are performing. This question involves vast potential revenues of politically powerful groups.

If the changes mentioned have not come about within six months or a year, many persons who regard them as almost certain developments will be greatly surprised.

It is generally felt that if General De Witt had been left in charge of the Western Defense Command, there would have been no relinquishment or modification of the Japanese evacuation order or the commandeering of race tracks.

This article is not intended to hint even remotely at any "plotting" on the part of the incoming General. His record as an Army executive is perhaps as well known as that of General De Witt.

Constant Pressure

Nor is there likely to be anything like unanimous condemnation or anxiety over a return to the coastal zone of many Japanese, especially in view of the fact that some 17,000 of them sifted out as "subversive" are being virtually interned at Tule Lake Relocation Center near the California-Oregon line.

Strangely, some of the interests which are most opposed to the return of the Japanese are most strongly in favor of a resumption of horse racing. This group includes certain newspapers and some of the veterans' organizations. An almost constant pressure has been held on this point, despite gasoline rationing and transportation shortages.

General Emmons is not publicly committed to any course with respect to either the Japanese or the race tracks. He was transferred to this area some weeks ago from the Hawaiian Islands, where his administration as it affected the large Japanese population was most liberal. All but those Japanese known to be disloyal were left free.

General De Witt has been emphatic in his declarations that no Japanese should be permitted to return to this potential combat zone while any danger existed of a Japanese attack. Most recently, even after it became generally known that he had been relieved of his Western Defense Command post, General De Witt told civilian-defense authorities that bombing, submarine attacks, paratroop raids, and sabotage still are among the possibilities for this Coast.

Near Retirement Age

General De Witt is approaching the statutory age for Army retirement, but that has not in all cases been sufficient cause for a General's transfer from an active combat area to comparative wartime inactivity. His new assignment is as Commandant of the Army and Navy Staff College in Washington, which is a far cry from the reconquest of the Aleutian Islands. For his work in directing these operations, General De Witt was awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster in lieu of a second Distinguished Service Medal "for outstanding leadership."

Sifting Under Way

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt informed the Senate today that the War Relocation Authority began early this month to segregate from the 95,000 persons in Japanese relocation centers those who had indicated loyalty to Japan.

In response to a Senate resolution, the President forwarded a WRA report saying the first train movements have begun to a special camp at the Tule Lake Relocation Center at Newell, Calif.

The first group to go there will comprise about 6,300 who have requested repatriation or expatriation to Japan and who did not withdraw their applications prior to July 1, 1943. In addition, hearings will be held to determine further segregants from among:

1. American citizens evacuees who have refused to pledge loyalty to the United States and alien evacuees who have refused to swear that they would abide by the laws of this country.
2. Persons who have been denied leave clearance from relocation centers because of an adverse report from a Federal intelligence agency, or some other information indicating loyalty to Japan.

The President said that while the exact number to be segregated will not be known until the leave investigations are completed, it has been established that the "disloyal persons among the evacuees constitute but a small minority."

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Roosevelt: Fiscal-Bill Rider Unwarranted Encroachment

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt told Congress today that a rider attached to an appropriation bill for the purpose of penalizing three federal employees was "an unwarranted encroachment upon the authority of both the executive and the judicial branches under our Constitution" and in his judgment was not binding upon them.

The rider was aimed at Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, Government Secretary of the Virgin Islands, and William E. Dodd, Jr., and Goodwin B. Watson of the Federal Communications Commission, whose political philosophies were questioned by the Dies Committee investigating un-American activities.

In the final days before it took a summer recess, Congress added the rider to an urgent deficiency appropriation act, which Mr. Roosevelt signed on July 17, explaining he felt he must do so because it carried funds essential for activities of almost every governmental agency.

The rider, which the President said he would have vetoed if he could, barred any governmental agency from employing Dr. Lovett, Mr. Dodd or Mr. Watson after Nov. 15 unless they were appointed to office by the Chief Executive and confirmed by the Senate prior to that date.

In his message to Congress today, Mr. Roosevelt said he wished to place on record "my view that this provision is not only unwise and discriminatory but unconstitutional." He added:

"The Supreme Court has defined a bill of attainder as 'a legislative act which inflicts punishment without judicial trial.' The rider in this bill operates perpetually to disqualify three named individuals from holding office in their Government unless they are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate before Nov. 15.

"It is directed at named individuals and not at specified statutory offices. No judicial trials have been held. No impeachment proceedings have been instituted.

"This rider is an unwarranted encroachment upon the authority of both the executive and judicial branches under our Constitution. It is not, in my judgment, binding upon them."

The Chief Executive indicated by his words that he had no intention of complying with the Congressional directive or allowing any Government agency to do so.

He stated there was no suggestion that Dr. Lovett, Mr. Dodd, and Mr. Watson had not loyally and competently performed the duties for which they were employed and that it was sought to disqualify them for Federal employment because "of political opinions attributed to them."

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Editor Absolved of Contempt

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 14 (AP)—The contempt conviction of Ralph B. Chandler, publisher of the Mobile Press and Register, for editorial criticism of an inferior court decision here was dismissed today by Probate Judge Norvelle R. Leigh, Jr.

Upholding "the Constitutional liberty of the press," the judge ruled that "after a judge or court has rendered final judgment anyone may criticize such final judgment as he pleases, subject only to criminal prosecution and civil suit if his criticism be slanderous or libelous."

Mr. Chandler was cited and convicted by Judge Tisdale J. Touart of the Mobile Inferior Criminal Court last June 11 and sentenced to six hours in jail and fined $10. The issue was an editorial published June 7 in the Register terming "a tossup between conviction and acquittal" the fixing of a peace bond by Judge Touart for G. T. Willingham, charged with making threats during a racial disturbance at a Mobile shipyard on May 25.

Judge Leigh's decision held that for a man to be adjudged guilty of contempt for criticizing a judge or court, his criticism must relate to a cause or matter still pending and undecided. He related that final disposition had been made of the Willingham case before publication of the editorial.

N. Y. Egg-Selling Holiday Protests OPA Regulations

NEW YORK, Sept. 14(AP)—An egg-selling holiday, protesting Office of Price Administration regulations, was announced Sept. 13 by Herman Einzig, an official of the Butter and Egg Merchants' Association, Inc.

Mr. Einzig said that distributors in the City felt that recent regulations eliminated profits from their business. He declared that the holiday would affect 80 per cent of the New York City supply, and that it was effective early Sept. 13.

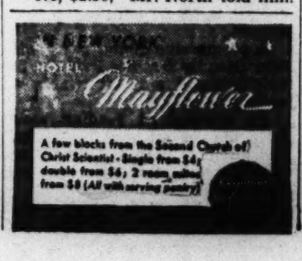
President Adds New Stamps to His Book

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt bought a sheet of stamps today honoring Belgium and exchanged autographs on a set of the stamps with the Belgian Ambassador, Count Robert Van Der Straten-Ponthoz.

The new 5-cent stamps, part of a series commemorating occupied nations, went on sale today and the Ambasador, accompanied by Ramsey S. Black, Third Assistant Postmaster General, and Roy North, Deputy Third Assistant, went to the White House to sell some to the Chief Executive.

"How much are they? Two dollars?" Mr. Roosevelt asked.

"No, $2.50," Mr. North told him.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News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Mrs. Day's Baby Shoes Needed No Capital To Become Famous

By Lucile Huntington Shoop
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Over 40 years ago it was that Mrs. Adra L. Day first sat making baby shoes in a tiny house in the yard of her Putnamville, Massachusetts, home. She was trying to see what could be done with some baby shoe machinery that her brother had shipped home from Rochester. He, an experienced shoe man, had taken this machinery in payment for a debt, and regarded the whole transaction as a loss.

To dispose of the machinery, they stored it in this little house, 12x16 feet, that many years ago had been used for the shoemakers of some large, early-American family. Little did the brother or Mrs. Day imagine that from this small house would grow two big factories and a world famous baby-shoe business called Mrs. Day's Ideal Baby Shoe Company.

No Novice Even Then

Mrs. Day was more than a novice even then in the business of making shoes. From early girlhood she had worked at odd times, after school and during vacations, in local New England shoe factories; and she came from a New England "shoe family" where conversation at home often centered around shoe-making lore.

As she continued to gather leather scraps and fashion them into baby shoes, the family began to joke pointedly about "Adra's Shoe Factory." The joking proved a challenge.

One day, with a few dozen pairs of her shoes in a bundle, she went to near-by Salem to find out just how she could turn her hobby to account. There a friend of her family who managed a retail shoe store directed her to Lowell, to the A. G. Pollard department store, where she sold all her shoes and was encouraged to bring back more. This she has been doing for 40 years, since today this old establishment still features Mrs. Day's Ideal Baby Shoes.

Inspired by this first sale, she went to Boston and bought some really good baby-shoe leather with her first bit of capital.

"I made my capital as I went," Mrs. Day explains. "If a thing is worth carrying on it will make its own capital. I never had any capital that I didn't make out of my shoes, even though my husband and my brother time and again offered to finance me."

Expanded Rapidly

The little factory (if the playhouse-size building could be so dignified) was moved up the road from Putnamville to Danvers, and Mrs. Day started her baby-shoe business in earnest. Shortly she employed a helper in the factory and spent a large share of her time calling on shoe retailers in surrounding New England towns. Even then she envisioned only a small personal business, and never a plant turning out thousands of pairs of shoes a day, and which was to become the oldest infants'-shoe manufacturing company in the country.

From 1902 on, Mrs. Day found it necessary to enlarge her quarters in five big jumps. Today she has in Danvers two large factory buildings, one making soft-soled baby shoes and the other the "walker" shoes of flexible hard soles. She supplies retailers in almost every city in the country of 5,000 population or more. So fast did the manufacturing end of her business grow that in 1918 her husband left an important position with the Fuller Shoe Company to take charge of the plant. This freed her for longer sales trips, until finally she was selling to retailers on the West Coast.

Mrs. Day always smiles when she recalls her first long sales trip. It was such a frightening adventure, for she stayed for the first time overnight in a hotel. Manchester, New Hampshire, 50 miles away, was the town.

Not only was Mrs. Day the first woman selling representative for a shoe manufacturing company, but also the first person to promote the idea of infant shoe departments in stores. Her great interest was that shoes be fitted to babies' feet, and not, as all too frequently happened, the feet to the shoes.

In order to break away from the traditional designs in baby shoes, Mrs. Day organized a baby foot research department to learn just what kind of shoes babies needed. Hundreds of little feet were measured, X-rayed, and classified; and then she designed her shoes to suit baby feet needs.

Mrs. Day's research showed that nearly all babies are born with perfect feet. These feet may be classified as narrow, average, or chubby. Because the feet of babies change rapidly, the greatest care should be taken that their shoes and also their stockings are frequently discarded and suitable foot covering provided for each stage of growth, she says.

For little babies in the crib she makes exquisite foot coverings that protect the feet from cold or from bumps on the side of the crib. These soft, carefully shaped little things are made of daintily colored or white materials such as silk, satin, or finest kid, and trimmed in a variety of ways with ribbon, embroidery, or even fur.

For the precreeping stage she makes a little more definite shoe to slip gently over a fat foot and give protection while getting the baby used to wearing shoes.

For the Creeper

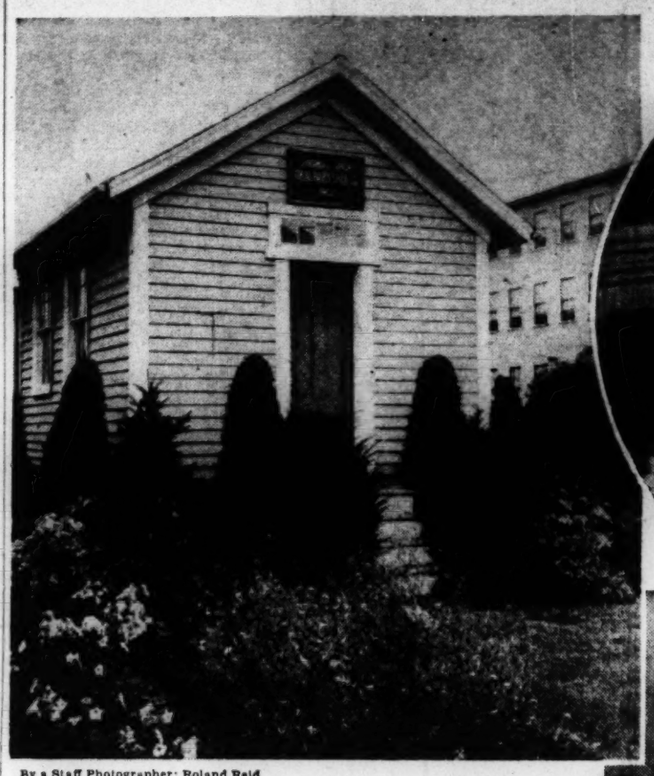
Then comes the creeping stage, which requires a soft but definite sole, a little more protection, but nothing binding nor the least bit heavy.

The shoes for that great adventure, baby's first step, come next. These are especially planned to give full toe flexibility with a snug supporting heel that helps the baby keep its balance, and with a special, very flexible and yet nonslippery sole. Mrs. Day advises mothers to be very careful at this stage, for if the shoe is heavy or binds the foot the baby may refuse to walk and return to creeping.

The last stage, that of the walking baby, and up to three or four years old, takes a walking shoe that has a sturdy and yet very flexible sole, always with a flexible leather and not papier-mâché counter; low lift to the heel on the inside, and no rug-catching heel angle outside; and stitching on the outside for further flexibility.

In building her organization, Mrs. Day has chosen for positions of responsibility outstandingly capable women who have long given good service to the company.

Mrs. Day has carried this compact organization through two wars, depressions, panics, boom times, and now with unruffled poise into a third war fraught with shortages of manpower and materials. Her calm and confident approach to every situation is often commented upon by her co-workers, one of whom remarked, "You couldn't get Mrs. Day to worry if you blew the place up."



By a Staff Photographer; Roland Reid

(Above) Mrs. Adra L. Day's first shoe shop, with a glimpse of one of her two present-day factories beyond. (Upper right) Mrs. Day herself. (Lower right) Billy Probst, 19-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Probst, models a pair of Mrs. Day's Ideal Baby Shoes, of which his parents, pooling their rations, purchased a three-year supply for him last month just before they left the United States for Dutch Guiana, where his father, an official of the Pan American Air Lines, is now stationed.

Her Reading Aloud to Many Helps Home Morale

By Belle Case Harrington
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"It gives one a bit of a jolt to find that after she has just turned 50, many of the active wartime services are closed to her. This was my experience," said the kindly, gentle-voiced woman before me. "I hadn't a husband or a son in the service, but just the same, I was eager to do my part. Why shouldn't I? I had nothing to tie me down; I didn't even need a salary. I could give my time, and what talent I had, if only I could find the place where I was most useful. Of course I was already working at the Red Cross rooms, and helping the rationing board, and saving fats and tin cans; but I wanted a job that was my own.

Finds Her Niche

"I think I have found it, and telling about it may help some other woman to find her place." And here is her story:

"Loneliness and worry seemed to be trying to undermine the morale of many people left at home. If I could do something about that, I thought, it would certainly help. I love to read aloud, and people tell me I have a pleasant voice. Since I did not need, or expect, pay, I felt free to say to two or three women who seemed especially distraught, 'Wouldn't you like to have me come and read to you sometime?' The answers were like this:

"'Oh yes, if you only would!' and 'Johnny used to read aloud. Now that he's gone I can't seem to get interested in things myself.'

"After the first two weeks, I no longer needed to look for clients—they came to me. One person told another, and I soon found it necessary to keep a date book. I went regularly once a week to a good many places; with others I was on call whenever they felt they especially needed me. When I received a call like that, I knew it wasn't reading they needed, so much as someone to break the monotony, so I usually started in just talking, sometimes recounting some odd thing I had seen in the paper. After that, we visited for awhile and before I left, I made it a point to tell this person of some other woman who also was alone, requesting that she go to see her, that very day.

"You probably wonder what I read to this miscellaneous group. Invalids or persons with defective vision often have things laid away which they long to have read to them. Perhaps it is a packet of letters, which they want to 'hear all over again', or a story or a bit of verse, of which they never tire. One dear man, advanced in years, wants me to read the weekly paper from his old home town—not just a few items, here and there, but every word of it, locals, editorials, advertisements, and the funnies!

Select's Cheerful Stories

"Many persons, both men and women, like mystery stories. I try to select those of the cheerful type, but the sort that will keep them guessing. I always carry in my case a few light, amusing stories which will fit into almost any situation, and one or two late numbers of one of the magazines which prints interesting, up-to-date articles in condensed form. I can always get books from the public library, and I often read excerpts from recent much-talked-of books, to some woman too busy to do it herself.

"I frequently spend an hour or two reading to a family of children, while the mother goes out. There are countless beautifully illustrated children's stories which I can bring from the library, and usually when mother comes back, we are not nearly ready to stop.

"Sometimes an elderly person will say, 'Let's not read today—would you just as soon talk?' So we talk, or rather, I listen to reminiscences of long ago, which make me feel enriched and exhilarated. I am often asked to read from the Bible, and when I am handed a well worn Book, with passages marked and re-marked, I frequently find new and blessed promises, which had never come to me before.

"This work that I have chosen is not easy. Many nights I lie down, almost too tired to sleep, but I do feel that it is worth while. I like to think that perhaps my little contribution will help."

Baker Outwits Stove

"Necessity is the mother of invention" is an old adage and I have proved it. Being forced to spend a number of months in the mountains and having a small kerosene stove as the only means of cooking our meals, my husband and I wondered how we were to bake bread.

I had my chicken fryer among other cooking utensils, and one day it dawned on me that I might be able to use it as a Dutch oven. I said to my husband, "Today I am going to try some baking powder biscuits for lunch." He was skeptical, but I went ahead.

I got the chicken fryer piping hot, put one large tablespoonful of lard in it, put the biscuits in, turned the fire down to a small flame, and put the cover on. Fearing the biscuits would burn in the center of the pan, I put a small tin cover over the flame and under the center of the pan. In about eight minutes I heard the steam dripping off the cover. After removing it, wiping it dry, and turning the biscuits with a fork, I replaced the cover. In about five minutes I heard the steam dripping again. I removed the cover and found the biscuits were done. They were the best we had ever eaten and were a golden brown.

Corn Bread a Success

Feeling gratified with the success of this experiment, I began to try other oven-baked foods. I tried corn bread. Filling the pan half full after it was hot, I went through the same procedure as with the biscuits. When the steam dripped, I removed the cover, wiped and replaced it, for the corn bread took longer to bake, being a solid mass. I prepared a sheet of waxed paper when the corn bread was baked thoroughly, turned it out on that, carefully trimmed the paper, and placed sheet and all in the pan. In this way the bread browned slightly on the other side.

Next I tried cake. I baked two layers, one at a time, and such delicious cake it was! When one layer was baked, I put the remainder of the dough in the fryer and baked the other layer.

Then I tried baked beans, boiling the beans in a kettle until done, then transferring them to the fryer. I seasoned them with molasses, salt, mustard, and pepper and baked them for hours, with a slow fire. As they boiled dry they would stick to the pan. I stirred them, adding more water, and after several hours they were perfect.

Pie Crust, Too!

I made pie crust, too, lining the cold fryer with the pastry, then setting it on the fire and wiping the cover when moisture formed, until the crust was done. Then I added the filling. Of course, I could not add meringue, because I could not brown it, but the crust was good, and also the filling.

For rice pudding, after the rice was cooked, I added milk, sugar, and eggs, cooking slowly in the fryer, stirring occasionally. It made a very nice pudding.

The last things I learned to cook in this way were apple dumplings. Filling the crust with apples, sugar, and cinnamon, using water to moisten the crust to keep it together, I added three tablespoons of lard, and when hot I put in three dumplings. I wiped the moisture off the cover occasionally and when done on one side I used the pancake turner to turn them. In this way both sides of the dumplings were baked a golden brown. To add variety to the dumplings, I used berries and other kinds of fruit. I called these dumplings "individual pies."

Although at present I have an oven, I find my fryer so handy that I use it often as it is quickly heated, at a low cost, and the foods baked in it have a flavor different from those baked in the oven.

Read and Remembered—

By Helen Henley

Punch In, Susie! A Woman's War Factory Diary, by Nell Giles. (Harper & Bros. $1.50.)

Nell Giles, a feature writer, took a job in a war factory to write about it for her paper. Her book gives a white collar girl's reactions to a war job—and our guess is that her conclusions will encourage many other girls to make the big decision and sign up for war work.

Cook It in a Casserole, with Chafing Dish Recipes and Menus, by Florence Brobeck. (M. Barrows & Co., Inc. $2.00.)

Many will prefer to omit the wine and sherry flavorings called for in a few of these recipes, but almost any woman with a flair for cooking will want to try these appetizing casserole meals, with such variations as will suit her family's taste. The book not only gives recipes for the main-dish casserole, but also lists itemized menus and generously adds the recipes needed to complete the meal. The author has performed a timely good deed in stressing the versatility of the casserole. By what other cooking method can you so delightfully transform leftovers into something especially tasty—or extend a little meat to satisfy a whole family? Rationing will hold few erises for the hostess who has this book to tide her over.

Home Canning in Wartime, by Elsie Clark. (The World Publishing Co. 49 cents.)

This is another handy little manual outlining procedure for home canning, preserving, pickling, and drying various foods. Even though some fruits and vegetables have gone by for this season, it isn't too late, even now, to can some mighty tasty victuals for next winter's enjoyment.

The Good Housekeeping See and Sew, a Picture Book of Sewing, by Mariska Karasz. Drawings by Christine Engler. (Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.)

Little girls who want to learn to sew and really make things will cherish this book, which is full of fascinating pictures that make each step perfectly plain. The basic steps here illustrated may be helpful even to some big girls whose fingers happen to feel clumsy with a needle.

HERE's a man's breakfast. Tempting hotcakes, golden Mapleine Syrup—America's favorite! Make it today with or without sugar. Get Mapleine from your grocer!

3 GRAND WAYS TO MAKE MAPLEINE SYRUP

1 With Sugar
pour 2 cups boiling water over 4 cups sugar
add 1 teaspoon Mapleine
stir and you have . . .
2 pints Mapleine Syrup

2 With White Corn Syrup
boil 1½ cups hot water 8 cups corn syrup for 5 minutes
add 1 teaspoon Mapleine
stir and you have . . .
2 pints Mapleine Syrup

3 With Honey & Corn Syrup
heat 1 cup hot water ½ cup strained honey 2½ cups corn syrup
Bring to full boil.
add 1 teaspoon Mapleine
stir and you have . . .
2 pints Mapleine Syrup

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Gartside Industrial Soap Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Patriotic Family Manages 'Vacations' Once a Week

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Grahams, like many another American family, have foregone a vacation this year in the interests of an all-out victory and conservation program. They put their cash savings into bonds, but they discovered that their patriotic zeal was taking a heavy toll of their energy and enthusiasm for work.

So the three, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, who are employed in a war plant, and Mary Alice, their daughter, a senior in high school, who does much of the work at home, decided to have a vacation once a week.

This may be for a few hours in the evening, or for the whole of their day off. It's something different each week, and is planned to give new energy and stimulus to work.

For example, a few weeks ago the Grahams invited a half dozen friends to share a "bring-your-own" picnic in the hills two miles from home. They started early on a Sunday afternoon and walked to the selected spot. They ate, they talked, they napped, they played games, such as hide-and-go-seek and tag, that they'd thought never to play again, they ate the remainder of the food, they walked home in the light of the moon. The next week, all worked better and resolved to do this again.

Some of the evening "vacations" have been:

A sightseeing tour of the town, with the three Grahams starting to walk at random and each one giving a suggestion to answer the question "If we had guests from across country, where would we take them first?" They went to a half dozen points of interest, some of which they'd visited before, others of which were new to them. They ate in a small café they'd not previously discovered.

An evening for each to do "just what I have wanted to do but never found time to do" and each eating when and where he pleased, a snack in the kitchen or away from home.

A before-supper swim in the city pool, embarked upon as a family unit and ending with a gay party at the Grahams' with a few friends they had met at the pool coming in for a "pointless" potluck supper.

A progressive dinner party with four friendly families living in the neighborhood and afterwards an evening of games.

An evening of reading aloud from the newest book of interest, and another listening without interruptions to that favorite radio program.

An "at home" to which a half dozen friends were invited and with them several service men, asked through the U. S. O. for an evening of games and refreshments.

A roller-skating party, not at a rink, but on the sidewalks of the neighborhood, with adults "taking turns" in using the children's skates and every one in all the families in the block taking part.

A "study the stars" walk to the top of an observation hill in the park and a late evening lunch there.

While many of the Graham "vacations" provide for including friends in plans, more of them call for "getting away from it all"—work, household tasks, even one another, with the thought that doing so will make each more interesting on the morrow.

All the "vacations" are planned to give, at the least cost, the greatest possible satisfaction, recreation, and relaxation.

Religion Is Seen Assuming Leading Role in Peace Plan

By Robert M. Hallett
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—The same religious principles which guided the United States through many crises in its history are evoking a similar popular response in the present war and, under their influence, isolationism, although not eradicated, is being driven under ground, according to Prof. Howard Chandler Robbins, of the General Theological Seminary.

Professor Robbins was one of the contributors to a symposium on the subject "The Religious Bases of a Just and Durable Peace" at a session of the fourth annual Conference on Science, Philosophy, and Religion at Columbia University Sept. 12.

The Conference closed following issuance of a statement yesterday by Dr. Louis Finkelstein, President, calling on all scholars in the world to join the organization in the effort to "identify and overcome the basic causes of war."

"We call on the peoples of the world to recognize in the repeated and growing sufferings of our times the agony of all mankind, rather than their own individual or group disasters; and, therefore, to encourage all thinking men to find means to cure this world scourge," Dr. Finkelstein declared in the statement issued at the request of Conference members and after consultation with them.

Call on Statesmen

"We call on the statesmen who will have the primary responsibility for framing the peace settlement to rise to the greatness of the occasion, to look on their role and their work not in terms of the vanishing past, with its fictitious and misleading emphasis on the special importance of the individuals composing their own groups and the groups of themselves, but in terms of the greater future in which each group will contribute to a world structure, in the peace of which all will have peace. It will profit no man or group to gain the whole world, if they lose their own soul; it will also profit them nothing to gain their limited ends if they must, in the process, lose the whole world. . . .

"The efforts to establish world peace must be world-wide. It takes two nations to keep mutual peace, only one to compel resort to war. Yet the concept of human kinship and equality is so logical, the alternative to peace is so obviously disaster for all, national and group arrogance are so clearly self-defeatist, that we have good reason for faith in the ability of men to save civilization."

Papers submitted by Protestant, Jewish, and Roman Catholic scholars at the discussion on the religious issues underlying a permanent peace agreed that a religious foundation for permanent peace should embody the following principles:

Religious Bases for Peace

The Fatherhood of God, which implies absolute and divine sovereignty over nations as well as individuals; Divine Providence, revealing itself in history as an orderly development toward some goal for humanity; the sonship of men, which, in turn, implies their universal brotherhood and consequent organic unity, and the international nature of their community and co-operation in the pursuit of a common goal.

Professor Robbins stressed that the religious bases for peace are inherent in the cultural heritage of the American republics, the British Commonwealth of Nations, China and Soviet Russia. What is necessary is to make these religious bases explicit and to coordinate them, he said. He warned that the temptation to seek to impose Anglo-Saxon concepts of ordered liberty upon the rest of the world must be resisted.

Among the bases of a just and durable peace, he held, were honesty in social relationships; the Good Neighbor policy universalized and based upon the Chinese principle "li," meaning propriety in human relationships; compassion even for the undeserving, based upon the Russian principle of vicariousness; social justice, derived from origins immensely older than the Magna Carta but exemplified in that document and in other manifestoes of human rights which are the heritage of English-speaking nations, and recognition of the Four Freedoms and of right of all men to their possessions.

Peace to Unite Churches

"Freedom of Religion," he continued, "includes the privilege of being nonreligious or of regarding one's religion as 'a secret known only to one's self and God,' as did Thomas Jefferson. But it does not include the right to ignore great cultural traditions, all of them centuries old, some of them millenniums old, which may be potent for the making and the keeping of peace."

Prof. John C. Bennett of Union Theological Seminary, another contributor to the discussion on the religious bases of a just peace, said that a factor that may aid in establishing a lasting peace is the will within Protestant churches on both sides of the battle lines to renew fellowship with one another at the end of hostilities.

"The story of the resistance of a large part of the German Church under the Nazi tyranny is well known and, as a result, Christians among the United Nations greatly admire the resisting German Church," he declared. "The breach within humanity that has been created by this war is vastly deeper than was the case in the First World War, but, we have in existence already a bridge in the ecumenical church that did not exist in 1918.

"Christians on both sides in this war have maintained far greater restraints than was the case before and have never lost sight of their membership in the world church. With so much that nearly leads one to despair of any reconstruction in our time, we can point to this one strand of community among the nations which already exists and which can be a major support for the necessary international political institutions. . . .

"Protestant theology may be slow in developing a doctrine of world order, but Christian faith has the resources for the development of a philosophy of life that can undergird the guest for institutions which are necessary for world order."

Professor Bennett listed as "theological and ethical principles" necessary for world order the universal sovereignty and Fatherhood of God; the true nature of man; the universality of Christian love; right to freedom to live his life in accordance with his understanding and loyalty to God, the ecumenical nature of the church, and Christian concern for justice in regard to the economic basis of life.

Prof. Edwin E. Aubrey, of the University of Chicago, said religion could do much to preserve a high quality of morale in the world after the conflict. He warned that "the spiritual lassitude" which followed the last war is more than dignity of the individual and his likely to be overshadowed by the tremendous reaction following the present one.

"It will be a part of the task of religious institutions to resist such spiritual collapse and to hold people to the task of working through the problems of enduring peace which the war will bequeath to us," he declared.

Some Common Cultures

Clarence E. Pickett, of the American Friends Service Committee, in a session of the conference on the subject, "Administrative Problems and World Peace," declared that in a period when ware are on the increase in frequency and destructiveness, it is "of supreme importance that men and women concerned about the state of society should seek devices for meeting these threats of mass violence before they come to the critical stage."

In a paper on the subject of "philosophical ideas and enduring peace on the night of Sept. 11, Prof. Charles W. Morris, of the University of Chicago, emphasized that although cultures of all nations differ in many respects, it does not mean that they differ in all respects.

"The common needs and behavior traits constitute something of a core upon which a common culture can be built," he added. "This core may, with the advance of technology and communication, become in the future very substantial indeed."

Allied Educators Map Postwar Plan

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va., Sept. 14 (AP)—Educators from most of the United Nations, intent upon mapping a program to undo the doctrine of dictatorship instilled in youth of the Axis-dominated countries, began arriving here last night for a four-day conference.

From the meeting, first international education assembly yet called in the United States to discuss postwar reconstruction, is expected to come a set of recommendations for education's role at the peace table and in meeting the problems of educational rehabilitation in the war-devastated lands.

Approximately 60 leading educators, about equally divided between this country and Allied nations, were expected to register for the assembly which was called by the Liaison Committee for International Education.

Regional War Board 'Shocks' Women By Paying Men More for Same Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—The National Women's Party, reaffirming its stand for equality of rights for men and women under the law and for equal pay for the same work, today declared itself "shocked" by the stabilized rates of pay just announced by Regional War Labor Board III, for the Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Baltimare Areas, in which there is a lower rate of pay for women than for men.

According to the Regional War Labor Board's announcement, the stabilized rate of pay for "accounting clerk-male" is $31 a week, but for "accounting clerk-female, it is $23 a week. The rate of pay for "bookkeeper-male" is $35 a week, and for "bookkeeper-female" it is $22 a week.

"This announcement," Miss Alice Paul, National Chairman of the National Woman's Party, said in a statement, "shows once again the urgent need for the equal rights amendement to the National Constitution, providing that: equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"When this amendment has finally been adopted as a part of the Constitution, it will no longer be possible for the War Labor Board, or any other board, to announce a lower stabilized rate of pay for women than for men. That the amendment is a protection which is urgently needed by all women in industry and in the professions is shown once again by the present announcement by the War Labor Board."

Dad-Draft Vote to Wait Military Hearing

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 — The nation's military chiefs, Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, will be called this week to discuss the over-all war manpower situation before the Senate is asked to vote on the father-deferment program of Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, according to Senate plans today.

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, majority leader, is seeking to arrange a hearing later this week before the Senate Military Affairs Committee at which Admiral King and General Marshall will testify.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee will hear Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, and Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney of the War Department General Staff tomorrow morning and Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the Fleet, and Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, tomorrow afternoon. Gen. George C. Marshal, Army Chief of Staff, will appear at a session Sept. 20, to which the House Military Affairs Committee has been invited.

It is believed that Senator Wheeler wil defer his demand for imediate congressional action halting the drafting of fathers until this testimony is secured.

Senator Wheeler charged that the Army is the "greatest waster of manpower in the country," adding that "we have camps all over the country filled with men who are lying around doing nothing and who are anxious to get to the fighting fronts."

Canada's Plans Cited

Canada's announced plans for demobilization of some troops employed for home defense were immediately cited by Senator Wheeler and Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, author of a second father-deferment bill, as "irrefutable argument" against the drafting of United States fathers. Senator Wheeler said the United States Army was releasing able-bodied men of 38 who could be retained for ground work "instead of breaking up American homes" by drafting fathers.

Meanwhile, Selective Service headquarters prepared to suspend all reclassifications, including those of fathers, for 15 days beginning Sept. 16 while local draft boards throughout the nation conduct an inventory of all deferments for the purpose of rounding up "strays" and correcting erroneous 4-F and occupational deferment classifications.

Purpose of Order

Coincident with this last scraping of the manpower barrel preliminary to the actual drafting of fathers, now scheduled to begin Oct. 1, the War Manpower Commission and Selective Service chiefs are seriously considering issuance of an order calling for review of all agricultural deferments at the close of the current harvest season.

This order would be for the purpose (1) of eliminating unwarranted farm deferments, and (2) arranging for employment in war factories during the winter of farmers who normally would be idle between the harvesting and planting seasons.

Conference With Wheeler

Senator Barkley has arranged for a conference today with Senator Wheeler, whose bill to postpone the draft of fathers until Jan. 1 now is pending on the Senate calendar.

Representative May, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, plans to drop in the House hopper tomorrow a bill placing a flat ban on the drafting of fathers for an indefinite period. A third measure is the House-passed Kilday bill giving fathers last place on the draft list and forcing calling of all other categories first on a state quota basis.

Picture Obscure

Senator Barkley told a press conference yesterday that while the war picture had changed drastically since Congress went on vacation and Italy's armed forces had surrendered, nevertheless "no one can tell what the developments of the next few months will be or upon how many fronts our forces will be operating in Europe."

"The way it looks now, there is going to be stiff fighting all along the line," he said. "We may require more men, not fewer men. The clear picture is lacking."

Meanwhile, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, and Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commission Chairman, are seriously considering a review of the 1,500,000 cases of men deferred from the Army to work on the nation's farms, a move strongly endorsed in the report made to James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, by Bernard Baruch and John Hancock last week.

The Baruch - Hancock report suggested labor was being hoarded on the farms in some instances and that some draft dodging was under way. General information since has indicated that farm-labor surpluses now exist in some areas, the Department of Agriculture estimating there are 450,000 surplus farm workers in the Southern Appalachian regions, while, on the other hand, shortages prevail in other areas, New York State reporting an acute shortage.

Essential farm laborers deferred as a group under the Tydings Amendment may be called upon at the close of the present harvest season to prove that they are needed on the farms all winter Where such men merely do ordinary chores which older persons can take over, it is likely that they may be directed to take up war-vital occupations, if available, for the winter, or face the possibility of reclassification into 1-A.

Grounded in Nazi Camp

They Are Captives in Germany

Left to right: M. Michaels, R. M. Smith, J. H. Roten, K. N. Holland, J. S. Leech. All are members of the American Air Forces save Mr. Holland, who belongs to the RAF.

Akron Mother Gets Picture Of Flier Son in German Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 14—There is a picture in an Akron home today which Mrs. Q. M. Roten values more than she would a hundred or more letters from her pilot son who is now "working" the war out in a German prison camp.

Letters can be written at the point of a gun. Pictures are something again. And this one—first known to have arrived in Akron from an enemy prison—shows Flying Fortress pilot, Lieut. John Roten, and fellow prisoners.

The snapshot was taken at his prison camp 90 miles from Berlin. It shows Lieutenant Roten and four fellow prisoners—four Americans and one RAF flier—standing outside the hut they share behind barbed wire. In front of them is a cleverly wrought American Air Force insignia made of pebbles.

Lieutenant Roten was shot down in a Fortress raid on the Nazi U-boat Base at St. Nazaire last Jan. 3

Date on the letter which accompanied the picture was June 15. "Just a few lines today to let you know I am all right. Everything is still the same. Nothing ever changes round here," wrote the Akron flier who has been cited for extraordinary valor in action and has received decorations since his capture.

"The weather has been warm and I have played a lot of volleyball and baseball. Please send me a pair of gym shoes."

The letter enclosing the picture was not the first the mother had received from her son in prison. In fact she has had several since last July 1, when the first one came after six months of silence. Lieutenant Roten tells her he is allowed to send three letters and four postcards a month now.

"I am now a prisoner of war," the July letter read. "I am not injured in any way. I jumped in my parachute over water and landed on a housetop on the French coast. I am very lucky, because as far as I know I am the only one who got out of the plane safely."

"The war is over for me now and all I can do is wait."

Lieut. Roten went on to tell of meeting another Akronite who is a prisoner in the same camp.

Rejoicing with the Akron mother over the safety of her son, is Capt. A. H. Bright, Intelligence Officer of John's squadron, who recently wrote Mrs. Roten as follows:

"Several days ago while on night watch, I heard Lord Haw-Haw tell of your son being a prisoner of war," wrote the Captain. "It was a moment of true thanksgiving and one of jubilation to the boys at this base the next morning."

Faster and Fuller War News Pledged

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—The American people are going to get still more battle-front news—and whether it be good or bad—it is going to be more realistic.

To make this possible, the Office of War Information has finally received assurance from the top command in the Army and Navy that they are now willing to release fuller, franker, faster news of military operations.

There will be more details and less delay.

No one contends today that the Army and Navy heads are at all withholding bad news or delaying favorable developments to offset the less favorable, but Elmer Davis, chief of the OWI, has been arguing for some time with both the Army and Navy and the White House that there is too much unnecessary diluting in the official communiqués.

Mr. Davis has now apparently won President Roosevelt to his side of the argument and it was reliably learned today that word has passed down from the top in both the Army and Navy which will effectively authorize and implement liberalization of news releases.

First Evidence Soon

There is reason to expect concrete evidence of this new policy in the very near future.

The OWI is now readying itself to take full advantage of the new directive. Palmer Hoyt, Director of the OWI's Domestic Branch, has just carried through a reorganization of his staff and procedures and it is all directed to reflect the agency's desire for better war coverage.

Mr. Hoyt described these changes today as a "strengthening of the organization and realignment of personnel." They are, he said, designed to accomplish these purposes:

Improve the OWI's effectiveness in serving the media of information and the war agencies in the government.

Strengthen control over its varied programs so as to carry out the policies laid down by Congress.

Effect many economies but enable the agency to get the maximum return from every dollar and every man and woman on the job.

Six OWI Areas

The functions of the OWI under the reorganization are divided into six areas, each covering a group of related war agencies and each assigned to a deputy director.

"Heretofore," Mr. Hoyt said, "the deputies have been responsible for policy in their respective fields and for liaison with the Government departments concerned. Hereafter, each deputy will, in addition, be directly responsible for the conduct on all war information programs in his field. Program managers have been reassigned from the Office of Program Coordination to the staffs of the appropriate deputies and will work under their direction."

Key responsibility in the new realignment goes to George M. Lyon, formerly chief of the OWI's News Bureau, who is made deputy in charge of "Military Information Agencies—Army and Navy." He succeeds Nicholas Roosevelt, who was listed only as one of the "deputy directors of interdepartmental liaison," but who had the duties Mr. Lyon now has.

Mr. Lyon has had wide news experience, having at one time been Editor of the defunct Buffalo Times and before that City Editor of the New York World-Telegram. The general feeling among persons familiar with the information problems was that he might succeed in getting out more military news, given the complete backing of Mr. Davis and the recent executive order granting sweeping authority to Mr. Davis.

Voice in Decisions

Instead of being in the position of going, hat in hand, to the Army and Navy and petitioning for a little news to give out, it is understood that the OWI will in the future sit in with the services on a "working news basis," with some voice in decisions, other than those on actual "military necessity" matters, with the hope of obtaining the release of news stories either smothered by the services or delayed until they are so stale as to have little effect.

Other areas into which the field of war information was divided and the men appointed to head them include:

Production and Manpower [War Production Board, War Manpower Commission, Office of Defense Transportation, Petroleum Administration for War, Maritime Commission, Solid Fuels Co-ordinator]—James R. Brackett, formerly with the Trustees of the Associated Gas & Electric Corporation and Executive Secretary of the Temporary National Economic Committee.

Food rationing, Price Control [Office of Price Administration, Department of Agriculture]—A. R. Whitman, former Vice-President and account executive of Benton & Bowles.

Labor and Civilian Welfare [National War Labor Board, Department of Labor, Department of the Interior, Federal Security Agency, War Production Drive, Production Information Committee on Congested Areas]—Herbert Little, former head of the labor news desk for the OWI and former labor reporter and economic writer for Scripps-Howard newspapers.

Taxation, Finance, Economic Stabilization, Treasury, Office of Economic Stabilization, War Housing, Office of Civilian Defense, Red Cross National War Fund]—Herman S. Hettinger, formerly on the faculty of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania; advertising consultant.

Japanese Fliers 'Heartily' Ask 'Decisive' Battle—And Get It

CHICAGO, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Japanese flier who dropped leaflets onto an American fighter squadron in China, asking to meet the American airmen in "a decisive air battle" didn't live long enough after his mission, according to a letter from Lieut. David Neil, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Neil, of suburban River Forest.

The Americans accepted the challenge, and as Lieutenant Neil's letter read—"P. S. We got the guy that dropped the leaflets, too."

Lieutenant Neil, who is with the Army Air Forces in China, told the strange story in a letter his parents received yesterday. The leaflet, which the Japanese showered on the Americans, said:

"To officers and men of the U. S. Air Forces:

"We express our respects to you men who have taken great pains to come to the interior of China.

"We of the Fighter Command of the Imperial Japanese Air Forces take pride in the fact that we are the strongest and best in the world.

"Consequently we express our desire as sportsmen to hold a decisive air battle with you in a fair and honorable manner.

"We then can best prove to you the spirit and ability of our Air Force.

"With hearty wishes for a decisive battle,

"The Fighter Command of the Imperial Japanese Air Forces."

It was a decisive battle, said Lieutenant Neil's letter. The entire Japanese squadron was wiped out.

Lieutenant Neil, a graduate of Oak Park High School and The Principia, St. Louis, where he played football, has been in the Army for two years, in China for one year.

Street Fighting in Rome Reported by Algiers Radio

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Street fighting in Rome was reported by the Algiers Radio today even as German propagandists were proclaiming the rebirth of Fascism under Benito Mussolini's personal command with a prediction that he would cancel Italy's capitulation, reorganize the Italian Army, and pronounce the end of the rule of the House of Savoy.

"Bitter opposition to the presence of the German forces in Italy is spreading all over the country," Radio Algiers reported in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press. "In the Balkans, too, German troops have been challenged everywhere by Italian soldiers.

Swiss dispatches from the Italian frontier indicated that Fascist uprisings and parades had taken place in some parts of Northern Italy now occupied by German forces.

Former Fascist officials again control Milan, Turin, Genoa, Novara, Cremona, and points as far south as Bologna, these dispatches said, and they were reported to be taking fierce reprisals for any anti-Fascist activities which had occurred since Mussolini was dismissed by King Victor Emmanuel.

German radiocasts concurred in the report that Mussolini had been "liberated' by the Nazis, but they were in striking variance as to his present whereabouts. He was most commonly reported to be in Cremona with Roberto Farinacci, former Secretary of the Fascist Party, and Gen. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel. Nazi propagandists, meanwhile, added fantastic details to their stories of Mussolini's detention and rescue. One German broadcast said that since Mussolini's arrest on July 25 he had been moved about from island to island, "always in the most shameful manner," by the Badoglio Government. Then a later broadcast said he had been held under close arrest on various warships, with his guard ordered to kill him should he try to escape.

Still another radio commentator, with striking inconsistency, declared that Il Duce had been rescued from an "almost inaccessible" retreat in the fastnesses of the Abruzzi Mountains behind Rome by German air-borne troops.

Holiday Rewards Long Safety Flying

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 14 (AP)—The nation's largest primary flight station, the naval air station near here, will celebrate its national record of 181,000 flying hours without a fatality by taking a full holiday.

Capt. J. C. Cronin, station commander, announced the national record Sept. 12 when motion picture stars and war heroes visited the base on its first anniversary—and the men have Annabella to thank for the holiday.

"The boys ought to have a day off for that," said the star.

"They will," replied the captain after a moment's thought. "It will be Wednesday."

NOTICE

"Pulpwood cutting has recently been listed as an essential occupation and those engaged in it should now include such activities in connection with any application for supplementary gasoline, tire, or automotive rations.

"If you are using gasoline-powered equipment in sawing, drawing or trucking pulpwood and it is absolutely necessary for you to have an additional allowance, you should report the fact to your local rationing board, giving full information as to the number of cords to be cut and the distance it must be trucked.

"Ceiling prices for pulpwood have been set by this office and are available upon application to your nearest OPA District Office. There is no present intention of revising these prices."

Prentiss Brown, Administrator Office of Price Administration.

WIN WITH WOOD — US VICTORY PULPWOOD CAMPAIGN

Capture of Italian Fleet Turns Allied Threat on Japan

Continued from Page 1

American Fleets. And the amount of that relief has its primary effect not in European waters, but in the Pacific where the only Axis naval power still remaining is a factor in the war.

The losses of Pearl Harbor long since have been made good and the balance in the Pacific has been shifting steadily. But the fact remains that up until this time it has been a strain to maintain enough naval strength to meet the Japanese Fleet in the waters it still controls. There always has been just enough to answer any threat, although in the Coral Sea and at Midway the margin was desperately narrow.

But there never has been a sufficient surplus to permit more than the most limited amphibious operations. It took every ship available to launch the Solomons campaign at Guadalcanal. Gen. MacArthur's short sea hop around Lae and Salamaua was the first time that there were enough to give him any real naval assistance in his New Guinea campaign. Until this autumn he has been forced to rely almost exclusively on land and air forces. His naval squadron was barely sufficient to protect his supply lines.

Turn for the Better

Now this picture takes a notable turn for the better and the turn brings operations which have existed only as theoretical desirables nearer the realm of actual possibilities.

It has been apparent for over a year that the missing element in the Pacific picture on our side was the naval force necessary to make any long forward steps. It has been equally apparent that to reach Tokyo by the "island-to-island" method would take about 10 years.

The absence of sufficient naval power has forced the High Command to content itself with short island hops when it knows that until we get back at least to the Philippines we will not be near enough to Japan to be a serious threat.

That surplus of naval power is coming into sight now. There is no absolute certainty that a Burma campaign will open this fall. But what does seem within reach now is the kind of approach to Burma which was made in the Mediterranean before the Italian campaign could be launched.

Squeeze Supply Lines

Japanese forces in Burma are supplied largely by sea. Those sea approaches are now vulnerable. They consist first of the Andaman Islands which lie off the coast of the Malay Peninsula between Burma and Sumatra. If the Allies could take those, our air and sea power both would be in a position to squeeze the throat of the Japanese supply line to Burma. From them the Allies could harass the coast of Malaya and even perhaps make a next move to the western tip of Sumatra. Once based on Sumatra, the Allies could subject Burma to the type of slow military starvation which already has shown what results it can achieve at Kiska.

It is perhaps a mistake to think of a Burma campaign in terms primarily of a drive up through Burma from the mouth of its rivers. We want those river mouths and probably will have them some day. But we want even more than that access to the South China Sea and points from which we can cut the Japanese supply line down through that sea.

It is still a long road to such an objective. But with enough naval power to move against the Andaman Islands and with Salamaua now in General MacArthur's hands and Rabaul coming within sight, the broad outline of a South Pacific strategy begins to emerge.

The great objective is to achieve a meeting between General MacArthur's Southwest Pacific Command and Lord Mountbatten's new Southeast Asia Command. They are beginning to move in converging directions. The development of that movement has been given a notable boost by the capitulation of the Italian Fleet.

Papacy in Difficult Spot Under 'Protection'

Continued from Page 1

City and Rome itself while all agencies of propaganda, such as radio and press, are carefully watched.

But the Germans, with an eye on Roman Catholics in their own country and the rest of the world, probably will be more careful not to impose any physical burdens upon Vatican City but will maintain as close control as possible.

The Papacy's relationships with Italy and the rest of the world naturally involve far reaching and intricate problems. The Vatican's geographical position relative to Italy itself raises great issues, while the predominance of Italians in the inner papal councils and of Roman Catholicism through Italy makes the present cleavage a serious matter.

Vanishing Support

Italy had long come to be regarded by many, even within the Roman Catholic Church, as a fundamental support for the Vatican and there had been strong condemnation among Roman Catholics themselves that the Italians played too big a role in inner councils, as shown in the number of Italian Cardinals, etc. Now this support has temporarily disappeared and the Vatican will have to look further afield in many issues which otherwise are almost "local."

The Vatican's international status as an independent city was clearly laid down in the Lateran treaty of 1929, which stated that regarding intrusion into foreign affairs the Vatican would "remain extraneous to the temporal competitions between other states as well as international congresses held for this purpose" and that it would only intrude when "the parties in conflict appeal unanimously to its mission of peace."

Rights Reserved

Simultaneously, however, the Vatican reserved its right to exercise its moral and spiritual powers. This latter condition the Germans will promise to observe, provided they are convinced it carries no political consequences alien to their plans, although it would be surprising should the Germans not demand some quid pro quo for what they will represent as a concession.

A situation somewhat similar to the present last arose for the Vatican in 1870 when the growing power of revolutionary Italian nationalism swept away the temporary sovereignty of the Pope which led him to retire as a voluntary prisoner to the Vatican Palace.

[The situation then, however, was different in that the Vatican states covered a much greater part of Italy and the struggle was against the new Italian movment.]

The Pope followed this act by issuing a pronouncement that no Roman Catholics throughout Italy should participate in any election connected with the new Italian Government or even vote.

Voting Restriction

This later was changed by another Pope to permit voting only under guidance of the Roman Catholic Church. What pronouncements may be forthcoming under present conditions remains to be seen.

The Vatican could hardy have been taken by surprise at what has happened in Italy. The seriousness of the situation and plans for future action were probably discussed at a meeting of the "Sacred Congregation for Ecclesiastical Affairs" a week ago, that is, three days after Italy's actual surrender. This group consists of the Pope's chief advisers on international affairs, and is made up of 12 Cardinals. Eleven of the Cardinals are reported to have participated, the one absent being Cardinal Seredi, Benedictine Primate of Hungary, who is probably a member of this Congregation not as a diplomat but as one of the outstanding canonists in the Roman Catholic Church.

Experienced Diplomats

All members of this group, summoned on the Pope's orders by Cardinal Maglione, Papal Secretary of State, are experienced diplomats, nine of them in addition to Cardinal Maglione having held posts in many European and American Capitals or served many years in the papal secretariat.

Also it is no accident that Signor Enrico Galleazi, Civil Governor of Vatican City, with full executive powers, should have recently arrived in Great Britain en route to the United States or that financial and other papal officials are now here.

French Coast Strip Cleared of Civilians

By the Associated Press

Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 14

According to reports reaching the Allied Governments in London, the Germans have cleared all civilians from a 50-mile strip on the southern coast of France in anticipation of a possible Allied invasion thrust there.

A large corps of Nazi engineers was said to have been sent into the cleared area to speed construction of additional fortifications and defense works.

Pedestrian Warns Crew Of Hot Boxes on Train

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14 (AP)—A pedestrian looking down from a bridge on a 95-car Baltimore and Ohio Railroad freight train saw "hot boxes" on two freight cars.

Remembering the fatal Labor Day wreck of the Pennsylvania Railroad's Congressional Limited here, he shouted a warning to the crew, and the train pulled into a siding for repairs.

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The Home Forum

"Flood-tides of Love"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PERHAPS in your childhood you have stood by the seashore and watched the incoming tide steadily and surely efface all trace of those wonderful castles, structures, and designs built on the sand with such co-operative activity and delight by yourself and your friends.

What an apt illustration of the gentle but certain operation of divine Love, melting all the opposition of selfish planning and building by the loving, responsive allegiance it begets in the heart that yields to its silent, tender appeal! Moreover, once this incoming tide of divine influence is recognized and welcomed, it never recedes.

One of the great but simple and fundamental lessons that lovers of freedom, equality, and brotherhood are learning is that a merely moral or human sense of these great ideals is not enough. The tides of human emotion and enthusiasm, of human will, intellect, and power, ebb and flow, act and react, build up and destroy. They cannot advance humanity permanently and progressively, harmoniously and universally. Neither floods of human affection, nor floods of tears, are enough to wipe away opposition to Truth, or free the desires from the sense and stain of sin.

* * *

Have not recent events shown the danger to the world of a nation motivated, energized, and directed by a mere "ism," aimed only at its own excessive aggrandizement and power? These are but houses of mortal achievement built on the sand of human will, doomed inevitably to dissolution and destruction by the advancing tides of emancipation and progress—the heralds of the God-bestowed freedom which the divine influence brings to the hearts and lives of men.

God cannot be left out of His own universe. "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof," declared the Psalmist (Psalms 24:1). Moral and spiritual qualities, with their ultimate results of achievement and success, harmony and happiness, fellowship and good will, have never been divorced from God, Spirit. From Him men derive their true stability and strength. Hence the great need that all social and political systems should derive their wisdom, direction, authority, and power from the understanding and demonstration of the one God, the one divine intelligence, as recognized and glorified in Christian Science practice.

* * *

Individual freedom, power, and success are universal possibilities and assets. They cannot be the monopoly of any sect, society, nation, or race; they are spiritual and divine in origin and character, and are manifested proportionately as man's spiritual nature, perfection, and completeness as a son of God are understood. Christ Jesus' words (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect," are an admonition to his followers to be what God has already made them.

No system or "ism" of the human mind holds any panacea, science, or practical philosophy to cure the world's ills, social or economic, political or religious, national or international. Mary Baker Eddy recognized this very clearly when she wrote in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 201), "The way to extract error from mortal mind is to pour in truth through flood-tides of Love." These divine flood-tides efface from limited, human consciousness, affection, and outlook all those material, finite suggestions and conditions which would, if true, belittle the nature, wisdom, love, and power of God as the only Mind and creator.

When, instead of seeking in merely human directions for the solution of the world's problems, one turns meekly, prayerfully, and persistently to divine Love, revealed in Christian Science as infinite Principle, and allows its healing flood-tides to permeate his thoughts, aspirations, and achievements, the dreary pictures of fear and limitation, disappointment and despair, loneliness and doubt, are swept away, and some measure of the glorious power and influence of immortal Love is realized. As Mrs. Eddy writes in her work "No and Yes" (p. 35), "When human struggles cease, and mortals yield lovingly to the purpose of divine Love, there will be no more sickness, sorrow, sin, and death."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The First Cricket

A small flute wakes amid the evening grass
And plays an ancient theme as hours pass—

And I who hear it suddenly recall
Spring songs are done; the tall elm shadows fall

Longer with summer's waning, dews grow cold,
The tides of sunset flood the skies with gold.

What is the theme this dark note softly plays—
Sadness that ends the singing summer days?

He plays a quiet theme whose notes shall blend
Into the autumn's music at the summer's end—

A mighty symphony of faith and cheer,
Hailing the triumph of the closing year!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

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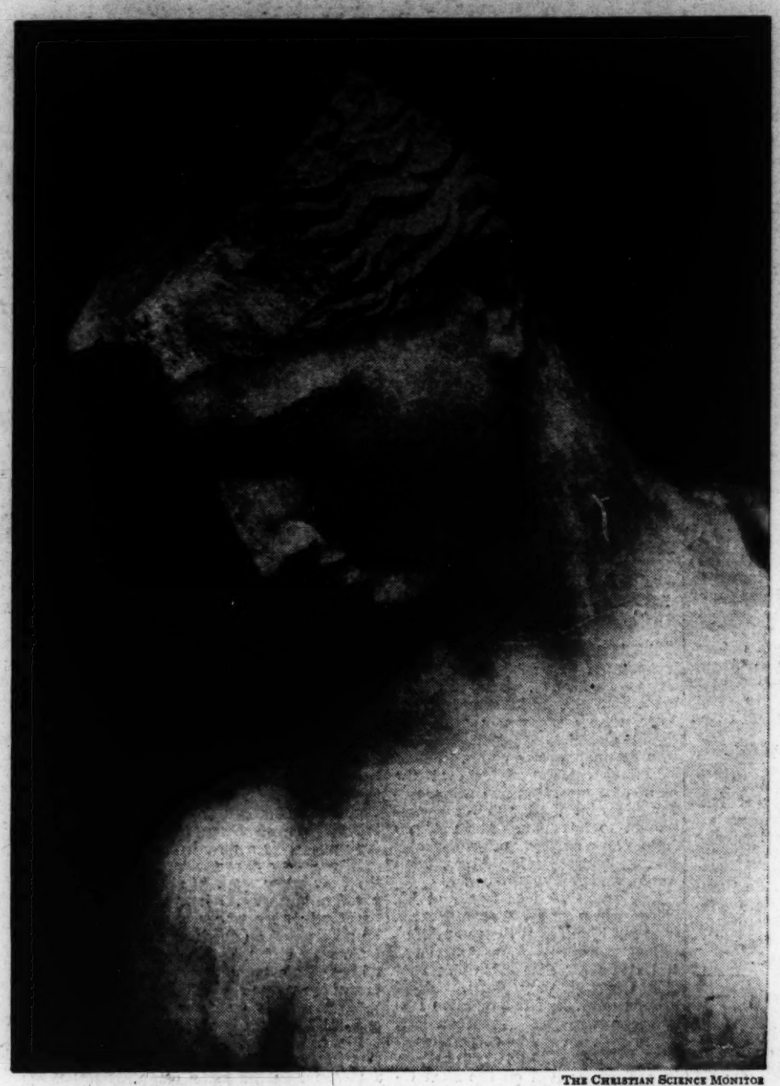

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRAGMENT OF A GREEK STATUE IN THE STYLE OF PRAXITELES

MUCH STATUARY of ancient Greece has survived in fragmentary or mutilated condition. We have grown accustomed to the incomplete state of these relics, and their beauty has not been greatly impaired by vicissitude.

Here is a detail of a torso which has been named "Psyche." It possesses elements of the style of Praxiteles, the great Athenian sculptor of the fourth century B. C. Praxiteles' carving differed in degree from that of his sculptural forebears. His statues are less detached and aloof, more personal and gracious. The "Hermes" by Praxiteles exists today, and it is the one original Hellenic statue which can actually be attributed to its maker. The Greek masters in general are known to us through copies and through reproductions on coins.

This torso was apparently made by a sculptor of the school of Praxiteles. It would seem that the goddess was partially draped, from a few scanty details of covering that still adhere to the figure. There is an expression of thoughtfulness in her eyes. The positive tilt of the head increases the concentration of her expression. The few wavy strands of hair suffice to show a broad and skillful treatment.

D. A.

"Des flots d'Amour"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS VOTRE ENFANCE, vous avez vu peut-être la marée montante qui graduellement venait effacer les châteaux, les tunnels, les avenues que vos camarades et vous-même aviez eu tant de plaisir à construire ensemble, sur une plage sablonneuse.

Ceci peut illustrer l'action de l'Amour divin, à la fois douce et certaine: elle fait fondre toute l'opposition des plans ou des labeurs égoïstes en éveillant à l'obéissance fidèle, aimante, les cœurs qui répondent à son tendre appel. Au surplus, si l'on reconnaît et qu'on accueille cette marée montante, — cette influence divine, — elle ne se retire jamais.

Ceux qui chérissent la liberté, l'égalité, la fraternité, apprennent maintenant des leçons à la fois simples et fondamentales; ils s'aperçoivent que le concept purement moral ou tout au plus humanitaire de ces grands idéals ne suffit pas. Les émotions, l'enthousiasme, la volonté, l'intellect, le pouvoir humains, ont leur flux et leur reflux; ils agissent et réagissent, construisent et détruisent. Ils sont incapables de faire progresser l'humanité d'une manière permanente, harmonieuse, universelle. Aucune vague d'affection humaine, aucun torrent de larmes ne suffisent pour faire disparaître l'opposition à la Vérité, pour purifier les désirs, pour en éliminer la souillure du péché.

* * *

N'a-t-on pas vu à notre époque quel danger fait courir au monde une nation galvanisée par une doctrine ne visant qu'au pouvoir, aux conquêtes, à la domination? Ce sont là des réalisations passagères, des maisons bâties sur le sable de la volonté humaine et que doit inévitablement détruire la marée du progrès, de l'émancipation — flux annonçant la liberté dont Dieu est la source et que l'influence divine introduit dans le cœur et la vie des hommes.

Dieu ne peut être exclu de Son propre univers. "La terre est à l'Eternel, et tout ce qu'elle contient," déclare le Psalmiste (Psaume 24:1). Elles n'ont jamais été séparées de l'Esprit, de Dieu, les qualités morales et spirituelles qui tendent au succès véritable, à l'harmonie, au bonheur, aux rapports fraternels, à la bienveillance. C'est seulement en Lui que les hommes trouvent la stabilité, la force réelles. Aussi faudra-t-il que tous les systèmes sociaux ou politiques puisent la sagesse, les directions, l'autorité, le pouvoir dans la compréhension et la démonstration du seul Dieu, de l'unique intelligence divine, reconnue et glorifiée dans la pratique de la Science Chrétienne.

* * *

La liberté individuelle, les capacités, le succès sont des possibilités et des biens universels. Ils ne sauraient être monopolisés par une secte, une société, un peuple, une race quelconque. Leur origine et leur caractère sont spirituels, divins; aussi leur manifestation apparaît-elle dans la mesure où l'on comprend la nature spirituelle, la perfection, l'intégralité de l'homme en tant que fils de Dieu. "Soyez donc parfaits, comme votre Père céleste est parfait" (Matthieu 5:48), dit le Christ Jésus, exhortant ses disciples présents et futurs à être tels que Dieu les a réellement créés.

Aucun système, aucune doctrine de l'entendement humain n'offre de panacée, de science, de philosophie pratique pouvant guérir les maux dont souffre le monde et résoudre les problèmes sociaux, économiques, politiques, religieux, nationaux ou internationaux. Mary Baker Eddy le reconnaissait très clairement, car elle écrivit dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures* (p. 201): "Le moyen de chasser l'erreur de l'entendement mortel est d'y verser la vérité avec des flots d'Amour." Ces flots divins agissent sur la conscience humaine, sur les affections et les perspectives limitées; ils en effacent les suggestions ou les conditions matérielles bornées qui, si elles étaient véritables, rabaisseraient la nature, la sagesse, l'amour et le pouvoir de Dieu, l'unique Entendement, le seul créateur.

Renonçant à chercher dans des voies purement humaines la solution des problèmes du monde, tournons-nous avec humilité, avec persévérance et dans un esprit de prière vers l'Amour divin, que la Science Chrétienne révèle comme Principe infini; laissons entrer les flots guérisseurs qui transformeront nos pensées, nos aspirations, nos œuvres; alors nous verrons disparaître les pénibles tableaux formés par la crainte, les limitations, les mécomptes, le désespoir, l'isolement, le doute, et nous comprendrons au moins dans une certaine mesure l'influence et la force glorieuse de l'Amour immortel. Comme Mrs. Eddy l'exprime à la page 35 de *Non et Oui*: "Quand cesseront les luttes humaines et quand les mortels céderont avec amour au dessein de l'Amour divin, il n'y aura plus de maladie, de souffrance, de péché ni de mort."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Late Cutting

Down by the creek the cutters chatter.
Sun is high and the grain is right.
Over the stones the waters scatter
Liquid light.

Creek, hold warmth for the season's turning;
Willow, delay your fall of leaves;
School bell, wait with your call to learning
Till we bind the sheaves.

Today, red autumn's first bright glimmer,
Today great wagons hauling double;
Tomorrow, the last far call of the swimmer
Across the stubble—

Here at the change let the season straying
Blend in an autumn-summer strain,
Tomorrow, for all of the young, for playing;
Today, for the grain.

CHARLES MALAM

He Spelled His Name "Jon"

THROUGH THE MASSIVE skylight illuminating the hall at Robin Hill, the July sunlight at five o'clock fell just where the broad stairway turned; and in that radiant streak little Jon Forsyte stood, blue-linen-suited. His hair was shining, and his eyes, from beneath a frown, for he was considering how to go downstairs, this last of innumerable times, before the car brought his father and mother home. Four at a time, and five at the bottom? Stale! Down the banisters? But in which fashion? On his face, feet foremost? Very stale. On his stomach, sideways? Paltry! On his back, with his arms stretched down on both sides? Forbidden! Or on his face, head foremost, in a manner unknown as yet to any but himself? Such was the cause of the frown on the illuminated face of little Jon. . . .

In that Summer of 1909 the simple souls who even then desired to simplify the English tongue, had, of course, no cognizance of little Jon, or they would have claimed him for a disciple. . . . As a fact little Jon had done his best to conform to convention and spell himself first Jhon, then John; not till his father had explained the sheer necessity, had he spelled his name Jon.

Up till now that father had possessed what was left of his heart by the groom, Bob, who played the concertina, and his nurse, "Da," who wore the violet dress on Sundays, and enjoyed the name of Spraggins in that private life lived at odd moments even by domestic servants. His mother had only appeared to him, as it were, in dreams, smelling delicious, smoothing his forehead just before he fell asleep, and sometimes docking his hair, of a golden brown colour. . . . She was precious but remote, because "Da" was so near, and there is hardly room for more than one woman at a time in a man's heart.—From "The Awakening," by JOHN GALSWORTHY. (New York: Scribner.)

As Hazlitt Walked With Coleridge

ONE RAW SUNDAY morning in January, 1798, William Hazlitt rose before daybreak and trudged ten miles through the mud from Wem to Shrewsbury for the purpose of hearing Samuel Taylor Coleridge preach. To a youth of inquiring mind and literary bent, the occasion was irresistible. Although the *Lyrical Ballads* had not yet been published, Coleridge was already a celebrated person; and "a poet and a philosopher, getting up into a Unitarian pulpit to preach the gospel, was a romance in these degenerate days."

"When I got there," says Hazlitt, "the organ was playing the 100th psalm, and, when it was done, Mr. Coleridge rose and gave out his text, 'And he went up into the mountain to pray, HIMSELF, ALONE.' As he gave out this text, his voice 'rose like a steam of rich distilled perfumes,' and when he came to the last two words, which he pronounced loud, deep, and distinct, it seemed to me, who was then young, as if the sounds had echoed from the bottom of the human heart, and as if that prayer might have floated in solemn silence through the universe." Twenty-five years afterward Hazlitt still remembered the subject of the sermon, the most striking illustration, and the effect: "I could not have been more delighted if I had heard the music of the spheres." As he walked home, the sun was still obscured by thick mists, but the day no longer seemed raw and comfortless. "The cold dank drops of dew that hung half melted on the beard of the thistle had something genial and refreshing in them; for there was a spirit of hope and youth in all nature, that turned every thing into good."

Two days later Coleridge came to call on Hazlitt's father, the minister at Wem, and every detail of his appearance and talk made an indelible impression. . . .

The next morning ("a fine morning" this time), Hazlitt walked with Coleridge six miles toward Shrewsbury, listening eagerly while "he talked the whole way. . . . In digressing, in dilating, in passing from subject to subject, he appeared to me to float in the air, to slide on ice. . . . I would swear that the very milestones had ears, and that Harmer-hill stooped with all its pines, to listen to a poet, as he passed! . . . He was the first poet I had known, and he certainly answered to that inspired name. I had heard a great deal of his powers of conversation, and was not disappointed. In fact, I never met with anything at all like them, either before or since." . . .

It is interesting, if futile, to conjecture how different our conception of Coleridge would be today if Hazlitt, under the spell of that first meeting, had dedicated his life to recording Coleridge's informal discourse, as thirty-five years earlier James Boswell, despite rough treatment by another great talker in Mr. Davies's back-parlor, attached himself to Samuel Johnson. That our conception would be different cannot be denied. Dr. Johnson, because of Boswell, has become a living, breathing person to every schoolboy in the English-speaking world. Coleridge, to most, is merely a friend of Wordsworth and author of "The Ancient Mariner," "Christabel," and "Kubla Khan." Yet John Sterling, who knew Coleridge and had studied Boswell, declared that "Dr. Johnson's talk, . . . seems to me immeasurably inferior. It is better balanced and scrubbed, and more ponderous with epithets; but the spirit and flavor and fragrance, the knowledge and the genius are all wanting. The one is a house of brick, the other a quarry of jasper."—From "Coleridge the Talker," by RICHARD W. ARMOUR and RAYMOND F. HOWES. (Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press.)

Sounds of the Silences

I AM GRATEFUL for sounds. Grateful, too, for being able to hear conversation and music, to take in the sounds of the silences—the ticking of the clock, the hum of insects, the basso-profundo of far-off traffic.

I find these sounds pleasant at night; for, reasonably regarded, they induce sleep. I admit that, while my thoughts are scurrying about like mice, the faint noises of the night are not recorded for me; but, when my thoughts are firmly impounded, the stillness becomes audible. Then I can hear the friendly heartbeat of the clock which has been ticking away all the time, unregarded. Then I welcome its soft and soothing reiteration, its message of lotos-bloom and poppy-scent.

* * *

The striking of the clock is not often reckoned among lullabies; but, even so, there are times when I like to hear it at night. Sometimes, on a visit, I sleep on a balcony, in a house on the side of a hill. Then I hear the peal of the town clock from the tower of a building that was once a church. If the wind is right, the sound of the old clock striking the hours comes unimpeded across the little valley straight to my hillside. There is nothing between the clock and me but vibrant air. The sound is clear—musical, and close as a friend speaking; a part of the peacefulness that is made up, besides, of moonlight, the soft plopping of ripe pears, the rare echo of homebound footsteps on the pavement. When I am up and about, busy and talking, I seldom hear that grave and lovely resonance.

Also unregarded, except in times of quiet, is the sound of the innumerable host of insects that make music at night in late summer and early fall. It is a chorus which, like the ticking of the clock, has been going on continually; so that it is heard no more than the hum of machinery by accustomed workers. Once aware of it, I wonder if it has not just begun. But no, it is the usual voice of the night. "If moonlight could be heard," said Hawthorne, "it would sound like that."

* * *

Some ears are not tuned to the murmur of insects, any more than to bird-notes or the piccolo part in an orchestra; but, for those who do hear it, there is harmony in the so-called chirping, the song of crickets, katydids; and others of the same order. We are not accurate in calling it a song; for it is made without voice by the rubbing of one wing against the other, and more properly might be considered something like the performance of the bones or the castanet in an orchestra.

To me it is a happy sound. Charles Dickens said that his cricket on the hearth sang only when all was running smoothly in the house; that, when the inmates were troubled, it was silent. There is truth as well as pretty sentiment in his theory, for no one would listen to the cricket if there were distractions; and, if there is no listener, surely there is no music.

I freely admit that the night-songs of some insects are not universally welcome. I can recall more than one summer darkness when I have been wakened by lights and commotion, while members of the family hunted for what my mother called a "chirper." The innocent little green hopper, brought in, much to his dissatisfaction, on someone's clothing, was lonely and was saying so as loudly as he could. With equal persistence, the family was trying to put him out.

* * *

Peepers in the spring, whippoorwills in summer, screech owls in winter, are a part of the chorus of the night. There are other parts that are of man's making: the long, long whine of a streetcar going farther and farther up the avenue, the rumble of a freight train interminably climbing a steep grade, semi-occasional traffic on the turnpike, and the drone of a plane in which a young cadet is practicing night-flying.

Daytime, too, has its undertone of sound that I hear only when I am alone. Sometimes I sit out-of-doors and give myself up, briefly, to mere listening. A stranger would say that the place was quiet; some visitors have ventured to hint that it is too quiet. Yet there is a constant orchestration going on. The undertone of the music is the wind and the steady hum of insect life. The accents are made by the tinkle of a faraway piano, a child's tin whistle, the tick of lawn-clippers, the warm buzzing of a bee close by. Across these occasionally strikes the tunk of an acorn on the roof, or the jazz note of a blue jay. All are blended by the summer air into a pleasant harmony.

I do not know that James Russell Lowell often touched greatness as a poet, but he was at his best when he wrote of June:

"Then Heaven tries the earth if it be in tune,
And over it softly her warm ear lays;"

* * *

From my little porch, I can see life glistening; I can shut my eyes and hear it murmur,

I can listen and tell what month it is by the sound of the wind in the trees. If it is breathing, almost but not quite inaudibly, that is June; if it is swishing gaily, with the trees all shaking their heads like restive horses, that is July. It soughs and twists, and that is August; in September it sounds of rain that soon will come; and in October, however soft the air, there is a brittle rustle.

Not the least of the pleasures that come from listening is that new sounds, fainter and fainter sounds, keep coming to my ear from time to time. I am still far from the sensitivity of the nature-lover, concerning whom it was said that he could hear the ants walking their little paths; but today I caught a "tock, tock," that I had never heard before and have not yet identified. I think the symphony will continue, and never be finished.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Fair Sailing

Rounding a curve beyond the placid bay,
we came upon an island set alone
between two worlds—a world of lifting spray,
another world painted in monotone;
a kelp-edged promontory warmed with sun
where surf and land had melted into one.

Rounding the curve of evening, and the shore
of home, when day burned with its radiant dying,
we heard a ship-bell, saw the gull wings soar
splashed against bluffs, heard in the dusk the crying
of wind and hawk, and knew that we were bound
forever to these islands we had found.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1943

British at Spitsbergen Ease Threat to Russia

Landing of Royal Navy forces following raid Sept. 8 prevents possible establishing of German airplane and submarine base—Russians build railroad to Khabarova on Yugor Strait.

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

News that the British Navy has landed new forces on the Norwegian island of Spitsbergen, above the Arctic Circle, following the German raid of Sept. 6, removes an added German threat to the Soviet supply lines in the Far North.

Had the Germans been given an opportunity to establish themselves they might have transformed Spitsbergen into an important submarine and airplane base.

The recent German action against Spitsbergen capped a series of actions against United States shipping in the Barents and Kara Seas. On Aug. 30 an official German communiqué disclosed that U-boats were active in "the Western Siberian Sea." Later reports announced the sinking of small convoys off Siberia. By depriving the Allies of the use of the Spitsbergen base, Hitler would have made these attacks still more effective.

New Lines to Russia

Recently there were opened in Siberia new ports and rail lines over which Allied supplies can reach the U. S. S. R. without approaching the heavily fortified northern tip of Norway where Nazi raiders lurk.

In the Finnish port of Petsamo as well as in Kirkenes, Germany's northernmoist stronghold in Norway, the Germans are so close to the Murmansk and Archangel sea lanes that neither radar nor corvettes, nor baby flat tops, can guarantee the safe arrival of convoys.

Undaunted by the terrific onslaught of Hitler's armies in 1941 and 1942, the Soviets doggedly have completed a railroad extending about 1,000 miles from their northernmost east-west trunk line between Leninigrad and the Urals to Khabarova on the Yugor Strait.

The little fishing port of Khabarova, located at the foot of the northern ramifications of the Urals between the Barents and the Kara Seas, was almost unknown before the war. It gained in importance as the Arctic services of the U. S. S. R. developed in the northern seaway to Siberia.

Roadstead Freezes Late

Warmed by the northern reaches of the Gulf Stream, the roadstead of Khabarova freezes later than the shallow waters of the White Sea.

The sea route to this new railhead passes several hundred miles north of Norway, skirting the southern rim of the pack ice. Thus, Allied convoys have been going through to Khabarova practically unmolested by Germain raiders. Shipments over this route gained in importance as the Russians increased war production in Siberia.

Khabarova is not only the northern terminal of the new railroad over which Allied supplies can reach the northern sector of the Russian Front; it is also for more than four months during the summer the principal transit port on the sea route to Novy Port at the mouth of the Ob River and to Port Dickson at the mouth of the Yennissei.

These two mighty Siberian rivers are navigable for many hundreds of miles and extend almost into the heart of the great industrial combine between Kusnetzk in the center of the so-called Kusbas and the industrial area of the Urals.

Lend-Lease Changes

The recent conversion of many Soviet lend-lease orders from tanks and ammunition to machine tools, power plants and seeds coincides with increased shipments to Russia's distant production centers in Siberia.

Shortly before the war the Russians had established a regular shipping line between Igarka, the timber export center on the Yennissei, and Archangel and Murmansk through the Yugor Strait.

As a meteorological observation point for Arctic shipping, Spitsbergen has always interested the Russians. The Spitsbergen coal mines were, up to the war, operated by a subsidiary of the Soviet coal trust under a Norwegian concession. Since the spring of 1942 the island and its air base were held by a Norwegian force.

Whether or not the Spitsbergen airfield was used by the United Nations to escort convoys bound for Khabarova and Siberian ports is not public information. There can be little doubt, however, that the Spitsbergen base, especially in the fall and spring, was of considerable value in aerial navigation through Arctic waters which the Russians developed so effectively all along the northern seaway.

Potential Threat

The establishing of a German stronghold on the island of Spitsbergen would have been a serious threat to Allied communications with Siberia.

Since the development of electronic detection methods there has been a marked tendency in Germany to step up aerial warfare against United Nations shipping, and the Luftwaffe in recent months has scored relatively more hits on Allied supply ships than Admiral Karl Dönitz's submarines.

It is possible also that the Germans may have hoped to resume production in Spitsbergen's anthracite mines. Kirkenes, in Northern Norway, is very difficult to supply. It has no rail connection with the rest of Norway. The motor highway which the Germans have built across the mountains is a very unsatisfactory line of communications.

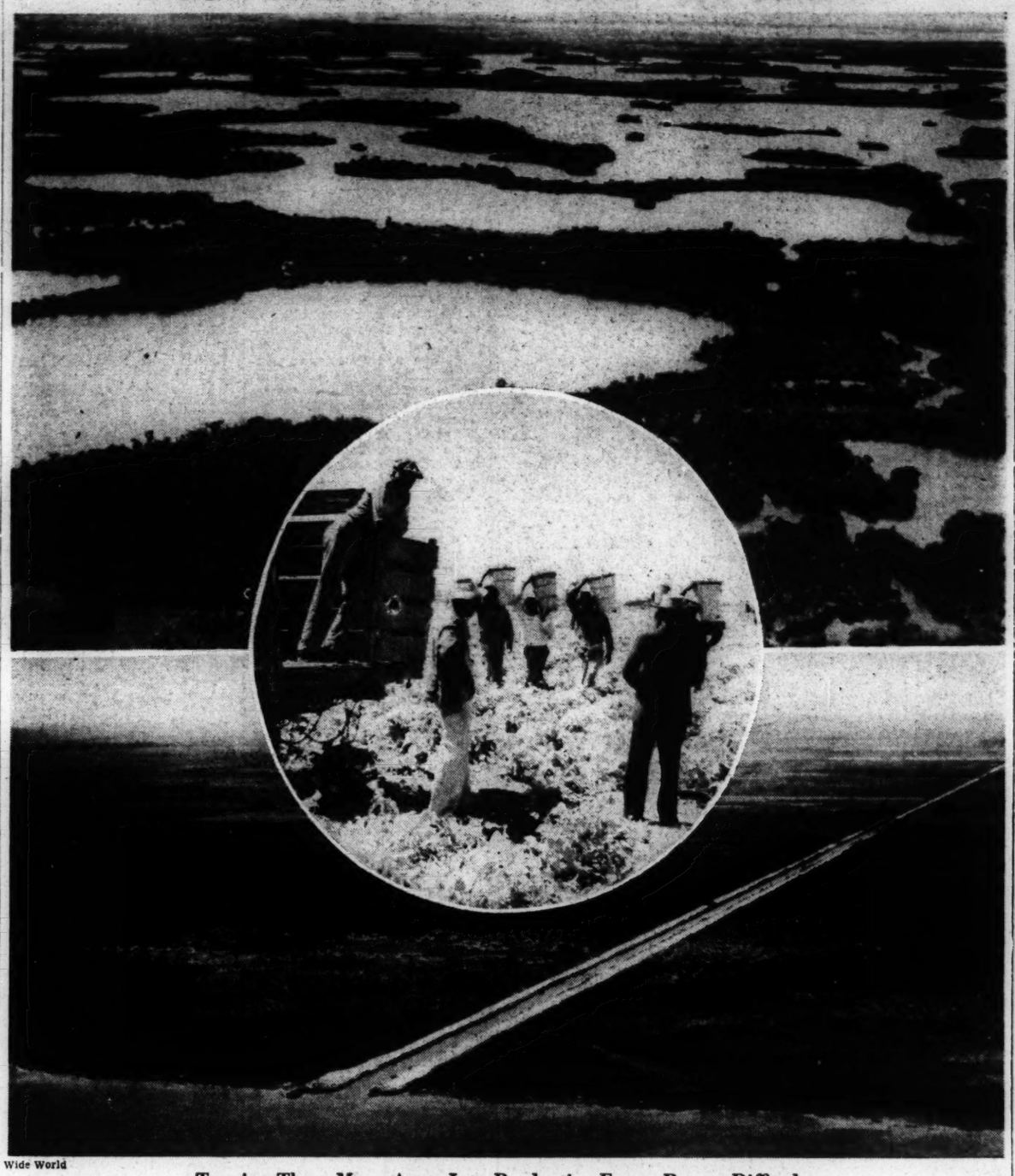
Shorter Way to Kirkenes

Heavy shipments such as coal must be sent to Kirkenes by sea. The sea route from Spitsbergen to Kirkenes is much shorter than the route from Hamburg. Coal from Spitsbergen was actually shipped to northern parts in prewar years.

It is not known whether the Germans will now make another attempt to regain the island or to prevent the British from re-equipping the base, but the odds are against it.

In a few weeks the British garrison will be surrounded by walls of solid ice and will be inaccessible by sea except to the heaviest Russian ice breakers. And even these giant vessels will be able to push their way through the ice for only two months more.

'Poor Little Rich Land' in South



Wide World

Turning These Many Acres Into Productive Farms Proves Difficult

Top—Aerial view of virgin swamp land, showing a small section of the vast Everglades in southeastern Florida, which a difficult 30-year-old drainage project is reclaiming with the prospect of rich new farm lands. Of the 2,600,000 acres of swampy, treeless, subtropical land, only about 100,000 acres now are being farmed. Natural scientists expect another 400,000 acres can be reclaimed for farming, and many more acres used for cattle pasture, for which much of the land now is used. Establishment of a wild-life preserve and national park also is proposed. The Everglades swamp is almost solid lime rock, covered by spongy peat, called muck locally, sometimes as deep as 12 feet. The muck varies between extreme wetness and extreme dryness. Below—A widespread system of feeder canals, such as seen here, is part of the method used for gradual reclamation of the land. In the center of the photo can be seen a small muck fire. Fires like this are one of the problems; when too dry the muck burns like charcoal. First drainage ditch was dug in the 1880's, when it was thought simple drainage would turn the Everglades into rich farm land. Instead, the job developed into one of the most complex land-reclamation projects in the world. As a result, farming the land is very expensive. But it is profitable, because of the reclaimed land's great productivity. It produces two to four crops a year and Everglades farmers can send vegetables to the market when other crops are still in the ground. Inset—A luxuriant crop grown in the Everglades.

Florida Everglades Hard Soil for Farmer to Till

TALLAHASSE, Fla. (AP)—Folks used to think all that was needed to turn the vast Florida Everglades into highly productive land was to drain off the water, but the job has turned into one of the world's most complex land reclamation projects.

The Everglades—swampy, treeless, sub-tropical area in extreme South Florida—covers 2,800,000 acres. It is almost solid lime rock, upon which ages of decaying vegetation have left a covering of coal-black, spongy peat in some places as deep as 12 feet. Water and tall sawgrass stands on most of that.

The peat, or muck as it is called locally, is so gummy a plow won't turn it when it's wet. When too dry it burns like charcoal. Even when there is no actual flame or smoke, the dry muck burns away slowly by natural oxidation.

Those characteristics are the hub of the biggest problem: How to keep enough water on the land to prevent burning and at the same time leave it in condition to farm.

Water Control Called Solution

Natural scientists and engineers who have worked on the project believe the solution lies in flexible but accurate control of the water table, or depth of moisture below the surface of the land, with a widespread system of canals, pumps, dikes, locks, and reservoirs. Coupled with that, the growers must apply special farming methods unlike anything practiced on such a scale anywhere else in the world, and fire prevention must be constantly practiced.

It's highly expensive farming, but it also is profitable—because of the great productivity of the soil and because most of the crops, marketed at seasons when other producing areas are still growing, command a premium price.

Winter vegetable growing in the 'glades is a fabulous business. Thousands of acres of snap beans or tomatoes may be wiped out overnight by frost, rain or wind—but a few weeks later another crop planted over the plowed—in stalks of the destroyed plants will be ready for harvest. Everglades farmers can get two to four crops a year.

The first official recommendations for reclaiming the wild 'glades were made nearly a century ago by a man named Buckingham Smith, who surveyed the area for the United States Treasury Department, and the first drainage ditch was dug in the '80s by a private concern.

Reclamation really began, however, about 30 years ago with establishment of the Everglades Drainage District with authority to issue bonds to finance dredging of a widespread system of drainage canals.

First Crops Fail

Drainage was well under way when the first complications set in:

Sugar cane and vegetables grew a few inches, then turned brown and perished. With several million dollars worth of bonds already sold, State and district officials became concerned.

Florida Agricultural Experiment Station natural scientists were called in. They discovered that the peat was lacking seriously in copper, cobalt, zinc, manganese, and other minerals necessary to growth.

They found, too, that the muck had a great surplus of nitrogen—which must be added as a fertilizer to most other lands. By treatment of the soil with the necessary minerals and other chemicals to correct the nitrogen over-balance, the glades began to produce up to expectations.

Then a subsidence of the soil, or drop in the depth of much, became noticeable. The rate on drained land is about an inch a year—slightly more when cultivated, slightly less when left uncultivated. On undrained land, the muck does not subside.

Top Mulch Stratum Advised

Three things were held mainly responsible for the subsidence: compacting of the soil yhen it is cultivated, oxidation, and shrinkage of the muck after the water is drained off [and once it is dry, the muck does not readily take up more water.] Oxidation is the big factor, though.

Soil conservation experts recommended that farmers keep a mulch on top of their cultivated fields. This mulch is built up naturally in most places over a period of years of cultivation. The top few inches lose much of their volatile nature and then protect the underlying muck from drawing and oxidation by sun and atmosphere.

On the non-cultivated drained lands, the solution is to dike up the part not being farmed and let the water stand on it until it is wanted for farming. It can't burn if it is soaking wet

Such flooding and draining is too expensive for most small landowners to undertake alone, so officials of the drainage district and other agencies are preparing a master plan of reservoirs, dikes, and pumping stations to cover the whole area. The co-operating authority for setting up and carrying out the plan was put in the hands of the drainage district trustees.

The major problem involved in the 'Glades-wide project is where to get enough water to insure a steady supply to take care of dry periods when Lake Okeechobee, the present control point, has a low water level because of rapid evaporation. Rainfall is the principal source of water for the area, and there are elevation difficulties in attempting to bring water from other parts of the State.

Only about 100,000 acres of the 2,600,000 in the Everglades proper now are being farmed. Some natural scientists estimate about 400,000 more acres can support intensive agriculture. Still more could be used for cattle pastures—as much of the area now is used.

The rest should be converted into a big wild-life preserve and park, 'glades experts believe.

Large blocks of swampland in the park zone also could be used as reservoirs to hold back big reserves of water until they are needed to raise or lower the water table or fight muck fires.

Establishment of an Everglades National Park in the extreme southern part of the area, most of which is unsuitable for farming or too expensive to reclaim, has been under discussion for several years. Negotiations for acquisition of land for the park still are proceeding between State and Federal officials.

Situation Looks Critical For Germans in Balkans

Nazis working swiftly and efficiently to counter obvious deterioration of Southeastern front—Berlin is removing its garrisons from regions where guerrillas have been most effective.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the the Middle East

CAIRO, Sept. 14—The situation is critical for the Germans in the Balkans, according to information reaching here from countries of Southeastern Europe. Nor does there seem much chance of Germany's materially improving its position there.

At the moment the German Army is working both swiftly and efficiently to counter the obvious deterioration of its Southeastern front.

Enemy's Difficulties

The enemy's three main difficulties appear to be an insuperable shortage of trained troops necessary to occupy all key Balkan positions with adequate strength, the fact that Balkan patriotic resistance is given formidable fillip by Italy's surrender, and Berlin's uncertainty as to the next Allied blow against Occupied Europe.

Although the Nazis are resolutely putting into effect plans undoubtedly drafted when it first became apparent that Italy was doomed, these provisions give every indication of being inadequate.

Information published within the last 24 hours reveals that Yugoslav Partisan troops are now engaged in a veritable whirlwind of anti-German acts ranging from small-scale sabotage to pitched battles.

At the very moment the Axis was deprived of Italian support their enemies fell upon them with the greatest fury. Particularly serious has been the increase of sabotage against Yugoslavia's grossly inadequate rail system Thus, in tiny Slovenia, Partisans have caused such damage to four main railway lines recently that the time lost through immobilization of transportation totaled three weeks. Such a blow was extremely serious to a modern mechanized army such as Germany's.

Five Divisions Chase Guerrillas

It is also revealed that during the last week in August three German and two Croatian divisions started an offensive against the Partisans near Knin in Dalmatia, a section of Yugoslavia which has not figured unduly in the news of fighting. When it is remembered that during most of the Sicilian campaign the German strength was only three divisions, importance of the Yugoslav guerrilla resistance can be judged. Also significant is the word that German forces all the way from Italy to Montenegro are being shifted toward the coast.

This means that Berlin is now removing its garrisons from the very regions in which guerrilla activity has always been heaviest and most effective. Since these regions have not yet been cleared of Patriots, it is apparent the Germans must be desperately worried over the possibility of Allied landings along Yugoslavia's Adriatic coast in order to run the risk of leaving guerrilla hotbeds ungarrisoned.

Furthermore, the regions now being denuded of enemy troops in many cases are sections containing vital and indispensable railways. It seems inconceivable that Berlin would run such risks unless in an extremely tight spot.

Italian troops in the Balkans have been estimated to double the number of Germans and were invaluable for garrison duty. Germany must make up this loss either through reinforcements from other fronts or through greater use of Balkan satellite troops.

Germans Needed Elsewhere

Both alternatives present almost insuperable difficulties, it is felt here. All German troops are badly needed on the Eastern Front in Italy and in Western Europe, while, on the other hand, Balkan satellites are showing increasing lack of optimism over the war. Indication of conditions within satellite armies are shown by the fact that some 800 fully-equipped members of the Croatian Army deserted to the Partisans within the past week.

At present it is estimated that the German garrisons throughout the entire Balkans, including Crete and the Aegean Islands, total not over 250,000 men. It is possible that at least that many Balkan Patriots are now armed and awaiting to strike the German Army in the back when the opportunity arises.

The Allies possess factual evidence that German soldiers in the Balkans are now subject to great mental strain. Not only are they targets for continual attack from many quarters, but they are not certain how far to trust their supposed Allies. It will be recalled that the captain of one of the Italian planes surrendering to the Allies stated, "There was open friction and often blows" between German and Italian airmen and ground crews.

And to top it all there is the continual menace from strong Allied forces still in the Mideast and those now gathering along the Adriatic Sea in Southeastern Italy.

Sending Landis to Middle East Reflects Anglo-U. S. Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Sept. 14—Appointment of James Landis as the American civil representative on the Middle East Supply Center and director of economic operations in the Middle East is regarded here as a very significant move.

It is Washington's notification to the world that it believes Anglo-American economic co-operation in this important area is to be fully successful. It also shows that the United States is ready to expand its participation in this vital international enterprise.

Although it is to early to say what specific changes in America's handling of its relations with the Middle East will follow the arrival of Mr. Landis, it is safe to assume they will be in the direction of strengthening America's newfound willingness to aid in economic and political progress here.

Mr. Landis' job is believed to be unique insofar as America is concerned. It is the first time the United States has appointed a minister plenipotentiary to an entire region rather than to a specific country. Even Ambassador Anthony Drexel Biddle's post as envoy to the governments in exile in London is not the same thing. Mr. Biddle's countries are widely scattered over Occupied Europe, whereas Mr. Landis will be dealing with a large bloc of contiguous countries, all with much the same fundamental interests.

Diplomatic Prestige

Mr. Landis' British counterpart on the Center, Richard Casey, is Minister of State for the Middle East and has Cabinet rank, whereas Mr. Landis' predecessor, Frederick Winant, had no such diplomatic prestige.

It is most likely that experience gained by officials of the Center in dealing with basic economic problems of the Middle East will be needed in helping to rehabilitate the Balkans. Since Balkan liberation may not be far off, it is not impossible that the appointment is connected in some way with Allied plans for aiding Southeastern Europe.

Lend-Lease Supervisor

It also is known that the Middle East Supply Center has been under the most careful scrutiny in Washington and London as a sort of laboratory used by both Governments for the development of economic plans beneficial for either distressed or backward areas. It is probable that some of these methods will be employed in helping the peoples of liberated European countries to find their balance.

In commenting on the Landis appointment, a representative of the Office of War Information pointed out that the Middle East has become increasingly important in all wartime economic questions, and also in regard to all postwar projects now being formulated for both the Orient and the Occident. He explained that Mr. Landis would supervise all Lend-Lease relations between the United States and Middle Eastern countries.

"In other words, his principal task will be to co-ordinate the economic and industrial projects of Washington concerning the Middle East and particularly Egypt, the Sudan, Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia," the OWI spokesman stated.

Canada Plans to Cut Strength Of Its Home Defense Forces

OTTAWA, Sept. 14 (AP)—Defense Minister J. L. Ralston announced plans to reduce Canada's home defense operational military forces by about 20,000 men through disbandment of the 7th and 8th Divisions and partial disbandment of the 6th Division.

The program will bring enrollment in the home defense operational forces down to approximately 60,000 men.

The action, it was explained, was decided upon in the light of improvements in the general strategic situation, a pressing manpower shortage in Canada and the fact that the Army has "passed the expansion stage."

Formation of the 7th and 8th Divisions was authorized in March, 1942. They were designed to serve as a "mobile reserve" for defense of both coasts when threats against them were real. Men in the disbanded formations who are fit for overseas service will be used as reinforcements, while the majority of the remainder will be returned to civilian life.

Troops from the divisions affected recently co-operated with United States forces in occupying Kiska in the Aleutians.

Compulsory Hospital Plan Opposed by WPB Consultant

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 14 (AP)—Everett W. Jones, head hospital consultant of the War Production Board, said today he is opposed to compulsory hospital insurance under Government management, and declared Federal agencies "cannot hope to approach private initiative and enterprise in efficient management.

"After working 15 months in Washington, I have no delusions left as to the efficiency of governmental agencies," he added in an address prepared for the American Hospital Association's wartime conference. "Delay and red tape just can't be eliminated in any political organization as gigantic as our Federal Government. The record speaks for itself."

Mr. Jones, director-on-leave of Albany (N. Y.) Hospital, declared that voluntary hospitals cannot continue to assume the "staggering financial burden loaded onto them in the past in the hospitalization of in-patients or for outpatient clinic services for the medically indigent of this country."

Mr. Jones said he expressed his "own personal opinion" and that his statements in no way reflect the views of the Government agency with which he is connected.

Frank J. Walter, President-elect of the American Hospital Association, said that voluntary hospital plans which have "proven to be successful and workable" should be given the opportunity to extend their services to all in preference to "some untried political experiment."

Bar Wagner Plan

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 14 (AP)—The House of Delegates of the New Hampshire Medical Society adopted a resolution here this week expressing strong opposition to the Wagner bill, pending in Congress, which proposes Federal regulation of hospitalization and medicine.

The resolution said:

"It is moved that the House of Delegates of the New Hampshire Medical Society recognizes the need for improvement in the distribution of medical care. We believe that the need can best be met by the extension of existing voluntary plans for medical and hospital care, such as the Blue Cross hospital service plan and the Blue Shield medical service plan, under a corporation established for that purpose, as has been approved at this meeting of the House of Delegates.

"It is further moved that we emphatically disapprove of the methods for the care of the nation's sick as outlined in the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill, and that we are unalterably opposed to the bureaucratic control of the practice of medicine."

Jews Ask Status of Palestine

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Zionist organization of America today unanimously adopted a resolution appealing to the leaders of the United Nations to initiate, without further delay, discussions with the Jewish Agency for Palestine "to determine the role which Palestine must play in meeting the desperate needs of the dispossessed masses of the Jewish people and to secure the Jewish Commonwealth's rightful place in a postwar world based upon the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter."

The resolution hailed the declaration of the American Jewish Conference calling for reconstruction of Palestine as the Jewish Commonwealth. It declared that "in the rebuilding of the Jewish Commonwealth we pledge full regard for the religious, linguistic and cultural rights of the Arab population of Palestine and the civil and religious equality of its inhabitants before the law."

The resolution further pledged that "the inviolability of the holy places of the various religions would be guaranteed."

The resolution asked "the United Nations to provide the political, technical and financial instrumentalities required for the transfer of the maximum number of Jewish refugees into Palestine—the one country where they feel they will find an immediate haven and a permanent home."

Minimum Wage Rate Set In Canning Industry

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the U. S. Department of Labor, announced today establishment of a 40-cent minimum hourly wage, effective Oct. 18, in the canned fruits and vegetables and related products industry.

Mr. Walling said the industry employs approximately 400,000 covered workers, of whom about 110,000 will be affected by the order which raises the minimum 10 cents.

Guatemala Donates To U. S. Rubber Pile

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 14 (AP)—A planeload of scrap rubber arrived here from Guatemala for donation to this country's rubber reserve. The cargo was described by A. E. Denby, President of Aerovias de Guatemala, as "3,000 pounds of good will and the forerunner of a regular air freight service to be established by my line next month."

Mr. Denby, who describes himself as President of "the only strictly freight air service in Guatemala," sponsored the scrap rubber collection with the co-operation of Guatemalan Boy Scouts, who staged a house-to-house campaign.

Flown to this country free of charge by one of Mr. Denby's aircraft, the scrap included everything from automobile tires to hot-water bags.

Berlin Announces Bulgarian Cabinet

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Berlin Radio reported today that Dobri Bojiloff, former Minister of Finance, had been appointed Premier of Bulgaria to succeed Bogdan Philov, who recently was elected to the regency.

Other new members of the Cabinet, the radiocast said, are Gen. Russi Russev, Minister of War; M. Sarakirov, Foreign Minister; Dotsche Christov, Interior; Ivan Vasov, Commerce; Dr. Ivan Betshov, Economics, and Christe Petrov, Railway.

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	— 1/8
Adams Exp (.15g)	2	10¾	10½	10½	— 1/8
Addressog-Mult 1	5	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— 1/8
Air Reduction 1a	3	42⅜	42¼	42⅜	— 1/8
Alaska Juneau	5	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— 1/8
Allegheny Corp	15	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+ 1/8
Allegheny pf xw	16	26¾	26½	26¾	+ 1/4
Allegheny pf $30 ww	54	27⅜	26½	27	+ 1/4
Allegheny pr pf	5	39½	39	39¼	+ 1/4
Alleg Ludl $ 1.05g	6	26½	26⅛	26⅜	— 1/8
Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	148½	147¾	148	—1
Allied Mills 1½g	20	27¾	26½	27½	+ 3/8
Allied Strs (.60)	43	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ 1/8
Allied St pf (5)	1	95	95	95	— 1/2
Allis-Ch Mfg 2½g	4	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ 1/8
Alpha P Chem 2½e	5	21¾	21⅛	21½	— 3/4
Am Ag Chem 1.20a	*1	52½	52½	52½	— 3/8
Am Airlines 1½a	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	— 1/8
Am Bk Note .55g	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— 3/8
Am Brake Sh .65g	2	14½	14½	14½	— 1/2
Am Cable & Rad	12	7¾	7½	7½	— 1/4
Am Can (3)	8	87	86¼	86¼	— 1/4
Am Can pf (7) †	30	182	182	182	
Am Car & Fdy 4g	2	36⅛	36	36⅛	— 1/8
Am C&F pf 12½g	3	70	70	70	— 1/2
Am Ch & Cab 1½g	2	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— 1/8
Am Chicle (4a)	†120	106	105½	105½	— 1/2
Am Cryst Sug 3½g	3	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— 1/8
Am Distilleries	1	26	26	26	+ 1/8
Am Export L 1½g	5	26½	26½	26½	
Am & For Power	13	5¾	5⅝	5¾	— 1/8
Am&FPS6pl 2.85k	2	71¾	71½	71½	—2
Am & FP 2 pf	11	21	20¾	20¾	— 1/2
Am-Haw SS 2½g	*2	32	32	32	— 1/4
Am Hide&L pf (3)	1	39	39	39	— 1/2
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	68⅝	68½	68½	+ 1/8
Am Ice	2	43½	43½	43½	— 1/8
Am Internat 3½g	2	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ 1/8
Am Locomotive	25	12¾	12½	12¾	
Am Loco pf 7 new	16	81	79¼	81	+3
Am M&Fdy .60g	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Am M & Met 3½g	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Am Metal (1)	8	23	22¼	22¼	+ 1/8
Am Pow & Light	7	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— 1/4
Am P & L $6 pf	5	40⅝	40½	40⅝	— 1/8
Am P & Lt $5 pf	3	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	— 1/8
Am Rad&St S .30g	21	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— 1/4
Am Roll Mill .60g	4	13½	13¼	13¼	— 1/8
Am R M pf 4½	*40	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	— 3/4
Am Safety Raz 1½c	2	13½	13½	13½	
Am Ship Bld 2g †	50	28	28	28	— 1/8
Am Smelt&R (2)	4	38⅞	38⅝	38¾	+ 1/4
Am Smelt pf 7 †	20	159¼	159¼	159¼	— 1/4
Am Stl Fdrs 1½g	4	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Am Stores (1)	4	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— 1/4
Am Tel & Tel (9)	*8	156⅛	155⅝	155⅞	— 1/8
Am Tobacco (3a)	4	58½	58	58½	+ 1/2
Am Tobacco B (3a)	4	60	60	60	+ 1/2
Am Tob pf (6) †	100	145½	145½	145½	— 1/2
Am Type Fdrs 1½g	8	9⅞	9¼	9¼	— 3/4
Am Viscose 1½g	3	46½	46⅜	46⅜	— 1/8
Am Water Works	10	7⅛	7	7	— 1/8
Am Woolen	2	6⅝	6½	6½	
Am Wool pf (4k)	7	70¾	68⅞	69¾	—1¼
Am Zinc L & S	2	5⅛	5	5	— 1/8
Am Z pr pf 3¾k	2	46	46	46	+1
Anaconda Cop 1½g	21	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	
Anac W&C 1½g †	20	26	25¾	26	+ 7/8
Armour III	53	6⅛	5⅞	6	
Armour III pr pf	2	72¼	72	72	—1¼
Armstrong Ck 3½g	6	29	28½	28¾	
Assd Dry Gds 3½g	5	14¾	14½	14½	— 3/8
Assoc DG 1pf 6 †	60	95½	95½	95½	
Assoc D G 2pf 7 †	210	92	91	91	+1
Atch T & SF 4½g	8	59⅜	58⅞	59⅜	— 1/8
Atch T&S F pf (5)	1	86½	86⅛	86½	
Atl Coast L 1½e	7	28¼	27⅞	28	
Atl G & W I (3e)	1	27½	27½	27½	— 1/8
Atl G&Wi pf 2½g	2	58⅜	57½	58⅜	+ 1/2
Atl Refining .55g	7	26⅝	26⅜	26½	— 1/8
Atl Refing pf 4	†120	113	113	113	— 1/4
Atlas Corp (1½g)	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	— 1/8
Atlas Pow 2½g †	250	62⅞	62⅛	63¼	— 3/4
Atlas Tack (3½g)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Austin Nichols	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ 1/8
Aviation Co (.10g)	42	4⅜	4	4	— 1/8
Bald Loco ct 3½g	9	16½	16¼	16½	— 1/4
Balt & Ohio	2	6½	6½	6½	+ 1/8
Bangor & Ar	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Bang&A pf 6¼k †	60	50	49¾	49¾	— 3/4
Barker Bros (1½g)	2	13	12⅞	13	
Bath Iron Wks 3g	*4	16	15⅝	16	+ 3/8
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— 1/8
Beech Aircr 1e	15	10¾	10¼	10¼	— 7/8
Beech-Nut Pack 4	1	112	112	112	— 1/4
Bell Aircraft (10)	7	12½	12¼	12½	+ 3/8
Bendix Aviat 2½e	*5	35½	35¼	35⅜	— 1/8
Benef Ind Ln .90g	*10	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	1	26	26	26	— 1/8
Best Foods (.80g)	2	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— 3/8
Beth Steel 4½g	4	57⅜	57¼	57⅜	+ 1/8
Bigelow-San 1½g	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ 1/4
Black&Decker 1.60	1	17	17	17	
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	2	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— 1/8
Blumenthal pf 7 †	50	98	98	98	
Boeing Airpl (1g)	11	14⅞	14⅜	14½	— 1/4
Bohn Al & Br (2)	*1	50	50	50	— 1/2
Bond Strs 1.30g	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	
Borden Co (.90g)	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
Borg-Warner 1.60	3	34½	34¼	34½	— 1/8
Boston & Maine	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ 1/8
Bridgeport Br 3½g	4	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ 1/8
Briggs Mfg(2)	3	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	
Brewing Corp (2)	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—1/8
Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
Bklyn-Man Transit	4	1	⅛	⅛	— 1/8
Bklyn Un Gas 4½g	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ 1/8
Bucyrus-Erie 1½g	4	8⅜	8½	8½	— 1/8
Budd Mfg	10	6¼	6	6	— 1/4
Budd M $5pf 5 †	120	51¾	50¾	51¾	+ 3/4
Budd Mfg pf	†110	102	100	102	+3
Budd Wheel (3½g)	9	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
Bullard Co 1½g	2	19	19	19	— 1/8
Bulova Watch (2)	1	32	32	32	— 1/4
Burr Add Mach .60	2	13	12⅞	13	+ 1/8
Bush Termin'l .20g	2	4	4	4	— 1/4
Butler Bros (.45g)	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Butler Bros pf 1½	3	28	28	28	— 3/8
Butte Cop&Z 1⅛e	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Byers (AM) Co	3	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— 1/8
Calif Pack (1½)	6	27½	27	27½	— 1/4
Callahan Zinc Lead	4	1⅛	1	1	
Calumet&Hec .65g	4	7	6⅞	7	+ 1/8
Campbell Wy (3½g)	4	15½	15½	15½	
Can Dry G Ale .60	4	22	22	22	
Can Sou Ry 3	†	80	33	33	
Canadian Pacific	14	9¼	9	9⅛	
Cannon Mills (2)	1	42½	42½	42½	— 1/4
Case (JI) Co (3g)	5	116	115	115	— 1/2
Caterpil Tractor 2	5	47⅛	47¼	47⅜	+ 3/8
Celanese Corp (1g)	7	37¼	37	37	+ 1/2
Celanese pr pf 7 †	40	128⅝	128½	128⅝	+ 1/8
Celotex Corp (1½)	4	13¾	13¼	13¾	— 1/8
Cent Aguirre 1½	6	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— 1/8
Cent'l L pf 4½ †	30	110¾	110	110¾	+ 3/4
Cent RR NJ	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— 7/8
Cerro de Pas (4)	4	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ 1/8
Certain-teed Prod	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Cert-teed 6 pf	†260	58	57	58	
Champ P&F 3½g	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— 1/8
Ches & Ohio (3)	22	47¾	46⅞	47¾	+ 3/8
Chi & E III	12	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
Chi&E I A 1.50g	5	12½	12¼	12¼	— 1/8
Chi Grt West	14	4¼	4¼	4¼	— 1/8
Chi Grt W pf 2½st	1	19⅛	19⅛	19	— 1/8
Chi Mail Order .60	2	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	— 1/8
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	4	17¼	17	17	— 1/4
Chi Yell Cab (1)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Chickasha Cot Oil)	*1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— 1/8
Chrysler Cp 2½g	21	80¾	80⅛	80¾	— 1/2
City Stores	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— 1/8
Cleve&Pi spl 2 †	10	53½	53½	53½	—1/2
Climax Mol 1.20a	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	— 1/8
Cluett Peab 1½g	1	37	37	37	
Coca-Cola A 3 †	50	65½	65½	65½	
Colgate-Palm-P ⅓	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ 1/8
Collins & Alk	2	26⅛	26¼	26¼	— 3/4
Col & South †	320	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	— 1/8
Col & So 1pf †	220	12⅛	11½	12	— 3/8
Col & Sou 2pf †	40	11⅜	11½	11½	— 1/2
Columb Br A .90g	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
Columb Br B .90g	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— 1/8
Colum G & E	50	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	73¾	73½	73½	+ 1/8
Coml Credit (3)	2	40	39½	39½	— 3/8
Coml Invest Tr (3)	14	41⅜	40¾	40¾	— 1/2
Coml Solvents .30g	5	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ 1/8
Com'wlth & South	37	1⅛	⅞	⅞	
Com&S pf 3½k	6	67	66¾	66¾	— 1/4
Cornwith Ed 1.05g	10	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— 1/8
Congoleum-Nairn 1	1	22½	22½	22½	— 1/8
Cons Copperm .10g	15	4⅛	4	4	— 1/8
Cons Edison 1.60	9	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	104½	104½	104½	+ 1/8
Consol Film Ind	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	+ 1/8
Cons Laundries	1	6¾	¾	6¾	
Con Vultee (1g)	21	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— 1/4
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	7	21⅜	21	21	
Consol'n Coal	17	14½	14	14½	+ 1/2
Consm P pf 4½ †	60	102⅞	102¾	102⅞	+ 1/4
Container Corp 1½g	2	19½	19½	19½	— 1/4
Cont Baking 1½g	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Cont Can (3½g)	15	35½	34⅝	35⅜	— 1/4
Cont Diam F .65g	4	12	11⅞	11⅞	— 1/2

Today's Sales (est.) 490,000
Previous day's sales 506,330
1943 volume to date 217,488,762
1942 volume to date 70,443,100

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	47	47	47	
Cont Motors (.45g)	15	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
Cont Oil Del (1)	5	34	33⅜	33⅜	— 3/8
Copperweld Stl .80	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— 1/4
Cop'ed S pf 2½ †	1	51½	51½	51½	— 1/2
Corn Exch 2.40 †	50	44⅞	44¼	44⅞	+ 3/8
Corn Prod (2.60)	3	60¾	60½	60½	— 1/8
Cornell-Dub El 3½g	7	16	15¾	16	— 1/8
Crane Co (1e)	12	20	19½	20	— 1/8
Crane Co pf 5 †	10	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ 1/4
Cream of Wh 1½g	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ 1/4
Crosley Corp 1½g	3	19½	19	19	— 3/4
Crown Cork&S 1½g	3	27¾	27⅜	27¾	— 1/4
Crown Zeller (1)	2	15½	15½	15½	— 1/4
Crown Zell pf 5 †	30	98	98	98	
Crucible Stl (2e)	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— 1/8
Crucible Stl pf (5)	3	76⅜	76½	76⅝	
Cuban-AmSug .40g	*1	11	11	11	— 1/4
Curtis Publishing	22	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— 1/8
Curtis Pub pf	†110	81½	80½	80¾	+ 3/4
Curt P pf pf 3k	3	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ 1/4
Curtiss-Wright 1e	30	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ 1/8
Curtis Wr A 1½g	10	18¾	18½	18½	— 1/4
Cutler-Ham 3½g	6	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ 1/8
Davega Stores .30g	3	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+ 3/8
Davison Chem (1g)	3	14½	14⅜	14½	
Deere & Co 2g	8	39⅝	39	39	— 1/2
Deere & Co pf 1.40	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ 1/2
Del & Hudson	5	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	— 1/8
Del Lack & West	10	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— 1/4
Den & Rio GW pf	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— 1/8
Det Edison .90g	9	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	30	29½	29¼	29¼	—1
Diam Match 1½	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ 1/4
Diam Match pf1½	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ 1/2
Diam T Motor 3½g	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— 1/8
Dist Corp-S h2.22	2	29¾	29¼	29¾	— 1/8
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	4	97	97	97	
Dixie C A 2½ †	60	44	43⅞	44	
Doehler Die C 1½g	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
Dome Mines h1.60	12	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ 1/8
Douglas Aircraft 5e	9	58¾	58⅜	58¾	— 1/4
Dow Chem (3)	2	135½	135	135	
Dresser Mfg 1e	2	31½	31½	31½	+ 1/4
du Pont deNI 3g	2	146	145½	145½	— 3/4
du Pont pf 4½	1	129	129	129	+ 1/4
Eastern Air L	4	39⅜	39	39⅜	+ 3/8
Eastern Roll Mill	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Eastman Kodak 5	6	157¾	157½	157½	
Eaton Mfg (3) †	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	— 3/8
El Auto-Lite 1½g	8	38⅛	38⅛	38¼	— 1/4
Elec Boat (½g)	5	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ 1/8
El Power & Lt	7	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	—1¾
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	4	76	74⅞	74⅞	—1⅛
El Storage Bat (2)	2	40½	40⅜	40½	
Eng Pub Service	48	7⅞	7½	7¾	
Eng PS $5 pf 5 †	30	85	85	85	
Erie RR (½g)	4	11⅝	11½	11½	— 1/4
Erie RR ct ½g	18	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ 1/4
Erie RR pf A (5)	1	48	48	48	+ 3/8
Eureka Vac Cl 3½g	7	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
Evans Products	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— 1/8
Fairbanks Morse 1a	2	36	36	36	— 3/4
Fed D Strs 1.40a	2	24½	24½	24½	
Fed D S pf 4¼ †	30	95⅜	94¼	95¼	+ 1/8
Ferro Enam ¼g	15	17¾	17	17	— 3/4
Fid P Fire 1.1.60a	3	49⅝	48¾	48¾	— 3/4
First T&R 1½g	5	40¼	39⅞	40¼	— 1/4
First T&R pf 6	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	— 1/4
First Nat Strs 2½	1	37½	37½	37½	— 1/4
Flintkote (.65g)	1	21	21	21	+ 3/8
Florence Stv 1½g	*2	33½	33¼	33¼	+ 1/4
Follansbee Stl	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— 1/8
Foster Wheeler	1	16½	16½	16½	+ 1/4
Freeport Sulph (2)	4	33	33	33	— 1/2
Fruehauf pf (5) †	30	108	108	103	— 1/2
Gair (Robert) 1¼e	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— 1/8
Gair (R) pf 1.20	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ 1/8
Gamewell 1½g †	50	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Gar Wood Ind .35g	2	5	5	5	— 1/8
Gen Am Trans 1g	2	43½	43	43½	— 3/8
Gen Baking .45e	1	8	8	8	+ 1/8
Gen Baking pf 8 †	20	150	149½	149½	— 1/2
Gen Cable	3	⅛	5⅛	⅛	
Gen Cab'e A	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— 1/8
Gen Cb pf 5½k †	130	81½	80	81½	+1½
Gen Cigar 1	4	26½	26¼	26½	
Gen Elec (1.40)	19	37¾	37½	37¾	
Gen Foods 1.20g	620	41	40½	41	+ 3/4
Gen G & El A	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Gen G&El cv pf †	20	107½	107	107½	— 1/4
Gen Mills (4)	2	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ 1/4
Gen Mills 5 pf5 †	10	133	133	133	
Gen Motors 1½g	23	51¾	51¾	51¾	— 1/8
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	128¾	128¾	128¾	+ 1/8
Gen Out Advert	3	5½	5½	5½	— 1/8
Gen Prec Eq (3½g)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	— 1/4
Gen Print Ink .20e	2	7¼	7¼	¾	+ 1/8
Gen Ry Signal 3½g	1	19	19	19	— 3/8
Gen Real&Util	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Shoe 3½g	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Gen S C pf 4½k †	70	79¾	79	79	— 1/2
Gen T & Rub 1½g	4	21¾	21¾	21¾	— 1/4
Gillette Saf R 3½g	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— 1/8
Gillette S R pf 5	1	69½	69½	69½	+ 1/2
Gen Time Inst	2	18½	18½	18½	— 1/2
Gimbel Bros .30g	15	12⅞	12½	12½	— 3/8
Glidden Co .90g	8	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+1
Gobel (Adolf)	5	1	1	1	
Goebel Brew (.20)	1	3	3	3	
Gold&Stock T 6 †	150	75¾	73½	75¼	— 1/2
Goodrich B F 1g	9	42¼	42	42½	+ 1/2
Goodyear Tire 1½g	16	39⅞	39¼	39¼	— 1/2
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	106½	106½	106½	+ 1/2
Goth Hosiery (¼e)	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	— 1/4
Graham-Paige Mot	18	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— 1/8
Granby Con M .60	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Grand Union	2	14¾	4¾	14¾	
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2a	4	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ 1/8
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	7	26⅝	26⅜	26½	
Gt West Sug 2	*2	24½	24½	24½	
Green (H L) (2a)	5	48⅞	48⅛	48⅜	
Greyhound Corp (1)	3	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
Grum Air En 1g	11	12⅝	12¼	12¾	— 1/8
Guantan Sugar	3	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ 1/8
Guantan Sug pf †	20	133½	133½	133½	+ 1/2
Gulf Mob & Ohio	10	8⅞	8½	8½	— 1/2
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	4	38½	37¾	37¾	—1¼
Gulf Oil 1	18	48⅞	48⅜	48⅜	— 3/8
Harb-Walker 3½g	2	15¾	15⅜	15¾	— 1/4
Hat Cp Am A ¼g	5	6	6	6	+ 1/8
Hayes Indust .15g	2	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	+ 1/8
Hayes Mfg	7	23¾	23¼	23¼	
Hazel-AtlasGl 5 †	20	102	101½	101½	+ 1/2
Heime (GW) 4½g	2	67½	67½	67½	+ 1/2
Hercules Motors 1	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— 1/8
Hercules Pow 1½g	1	79	79	79	
Hershey Choc (3)	6	67	67	67	+ 1/2
Hollander & Son 1g	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— 1/4
Holly Sugar (1)	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ 1/8
Homestake Mining	7	41	40¾	40¾	+ 3/8
Houd-Hersh B ½e	1	14½	14⅜	14½	+ 1/8
Houston L&P 3.60360		60¾	60¼	60¾	
Houston Oil	5	7½	7½	7½	
Hudson & Man	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Hudson Bay (h2)	3	27½	27¼	27½	— 3/8
Hudson Motor .10g	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ 1/8
Hupp Motor	1	1½	1½	1½	
Illinois Central	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	— 1/4
Ill Cent LL (4) †	10	45	45	45	+1
Indpls P & L 1.20	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— 1/8
Indus Rayon (2)	1	39½	39½	39½	+ 1/4
Inland Steel (3g)	4	73⅞	73½	73⅞	—1⅛
Inspirat C Cop ⅜g	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Interlake Iron ⅛e	7	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
Intercham Co 1.60	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ 1/4
Intercon Rubber 1e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— 1/4
Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	174¾	174¾	174¾	+ 3/4
Int Harvester (2)	7	68¾	67¾	67¾	— 1/4
Int Harv pf (7) †	50	173¼	172¼	172¼	—1½
Int Hydro-Elec A	5	2	1⅞	1⅞	— 1/4
Int Min'ls & C ⅛g	3	17	17	17	— 1/4
Int Nick Can (2)	30	31¼	30¾	31	
Int Paper	56	11¾	11¼	11¾	
Int Pap pf (5)	12	63½	62¾	63½	+ 1/2
Int Ry Cen Am	4	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— 1/4
Int Silver (21½g)	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	— 1/4
Int Tel & Tel	44	18¼	17¾	18⅛	— 1/8
Interst Dept S 1	7	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— 1/4
Jewel Tea (1)	3	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ 1/2
Johns-Manv 1½g	8	46	45¼	45⅞	+ 1/2
Jones & L Stl (2)	10	21⅜	21⅜	21½	
Joy Mfg .80	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	— 1/8

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	50.1	Prv. day	50.1
Month ago	50.0	Year ago	36.7
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
K					
Kan City South	1	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	— 1/8
Kan City Sou pf 2r	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— 3/8
Kaufmann D .35g	9	16	15¾	15⅞	+ 1/8
Kelsey-Hay A 1½g	2	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
Kelsey-H B (1½g)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— 1/8
Kennecott C 1½g	29	30⅛	30	30¼	— 1/4
Keystone S&W 3½g	1	19	19	19	+ 1/8
Kinney (GR) Co	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— 1/4
Kinney$5pf4½st †	50	56½	56½	56½	— 1/2
Kresge (SS) 3½g	7	23⅞	23¾	23¾	
Kress (SH) (1.60)	2	30⅝	30½	30⅝	
Kroger Grocery (2)	14	31¾	31⅝	31¾	+ 1/8
L					
Laclede Gas pf †	10	63¾	63¾	63¾	— 1/4
Lambert Co (1½)	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— 3/8
Lane Bryant (1a)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— 1/4
Lehigh Val Coal	5	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ 1/4
Lehigh Val Coal pf	3	16	15¾	16	+ 3/8
Leh Val RR (1a)	5	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
Leh

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Senator George Offers Induced Savings Plan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Senator Walter George (D) of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, asserted that no more than $5,000,000,000 can be raised through new direct taxes and proposed a system of "induced savings" to help provide the $12,000,000,000 additional revenue sought by the administration.

A new revenue measure is one of the problems confronting Congress, reconvening today after a summer recess, although Representative Sabath (D) of Illinois said he saw little chance of reaching the tax issue for "at least two months." The House Ways and Means Committee and Treasury already are seeking ways to obtain more money.

Without filling in details, Senator George suggested at a press conference that Congress adopt a plan through which taxpayers be rewarded for increased purchases of Government bonds by tax deductions ranging from one-half to the full amount of the bond purchases.

He observed, however, that this reward would have to be limited to something like 15 per cent of the amount of the tax due. Thus, a man who purchased $100 in such bonds might knock off $50 to $100—whichever amount Congress fixed—from his income tax bill, provided that did not exceed 15 per cent of the total levy.

In discussing corporate taxes, he said that Congress will be asked to grant corporations additional time to apply for refunds under section 722 of the excess profits statute.

The last day for filing relief applications for the taxable years through 1942 is Sept. 15, but Senator George said that he and Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina of the House Ways and Means Committee believed that the time should be extended to three years after filing a return or two years after payment to conform to the general rule applying to claims.

Section 722 permits use of an average base net income in cases where the levy might be excessive or discriminatory.

Senator George said that the revision should be made retroactive to permit corporations greater time for compiling data to support claims already filed and those in the preparatory stage.

Marshall Field To Get Residue Of Grandfather's Estate

CHICAGO (AP)—Already rated one of the world's wealthiest men, Marshall Field III, grandson and namesake of Chicago's merchant prince, will receive on his 50th birthday, Sept. 28, the residue of his grandfather's estate valued at upwards of $70,000,000.

On the basis of current appraisal figures, Carl J. Weitzel, comptroller of the Marshal Field estate, estimated the fortune accruing to the publisher of the Chicago Sun would have a value of from $70,000,000 to $75,000,000.

Sole beneficiary of his grandfather's residuary estate, Mr. Field to date has drawn approximately $93,000,000 since the first Field passed on in 1906, trustees of the estate said.

Of this sum, $43,000,000 came to him as income on the principal of the estate. In 1923, when he was 20, Mr. Field III received one-sixth of the estate's yearly earnings. Five years later this payment was increased to one-third of the earnings, and in 1933 to 50 per cent of the income.

Meanwhile, the trustees said, he began receiving principal payments, which amounted to $450,000 in 1918 when he was 25, and three more similar payments in 1923, 1928 and 1933. In 1920 he received the $300,000 payment which would have gone to his brother, Henry, who passed on three years before. In the next 15 years he received three more such payments totaling $1,200,000.

In 1938, on his forty-fifth birthday, Mr. Field received $46,000,000 in accumulated income, and since then has been paid the total yearly income of the residuary estate, which it was estimated amounted to approximately $2,800,000 annually.

Mr. Field has never been bothered by the specter of the federal inheritance tax since no such impost existed when the first Field passed on. Thus, the $46,000,000 which Mr. Field received on his 45th birthday in 1938 was free of federal inheritance tax and subject only to a minor Illinois inheritance impost. The Federal inheritance tax that year was 70 per cent.

New Light Metals Trade Publication Announced

NEW YORK (AP)—Publication of "a new national magazine for the magnesium and aluminum industry," has been announced here.

Known as Light Metal Age, the trade journal provides information concerning the rapidly advancing technology of these metals among producers and engineers, Roy Fellom, Jr., the publisher, said.

Circulation is largely to metallurgists, research engineers and technicians in producing plants, he said. Publication is in San Francisco.

Maine Railway Sale

PORTLAND, Maine—Purchase of the property and franchises of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railway by the Maine Central Railroad has been authorized by the stockholders of the latter company at a special meeting held at the general offices of the road here.

Takes New Post

Thomas K. Carnes

Comptroller of the National Dairy Products Corp. has been elected a vice-president and will assume executive duties in the company's New York office. Mr. Carnes is succeeded as comptroller by H. P. Brown, who has been in charge of two of the organization's subsidiaries in Kansas City.

Inexcusable Delay Seen in Increasing Crude Oil Ceilings

WASHINGTON (AP) — In a sharply worded resolution, the Petroleum Industry War Council said there has been "inexcusable delay" in increasing price ceilings on crude oil and petroleum products. It demanded immediate increases to safeguard the national interest.

The council's statement—one characterized by a spokesman as its strongest to date on the subject—recalled that it had recommended the higher ceilings "long ago."

"The situation," said the resolution, "has been permitted to become progressively worse. The inexcusable delay in granting proper price increases from the abnormally low level at which they were frozen has occasioned loss of manpower to other industries, loss of productive capacity, increased difficulties in the discovery and production of petroleum and accentuated restrictions on the use of its products for essential civilian and industrial use."

The council originally recommended an increase of 25 cents a barrel for crude petroleum. A similar recommendation was advanced by a congressional committee during its inquiry into the eastern gasoline shortages.

The recommendations, despite the endorsement of Interior Secretary Ickes, ran aground in the Office of Price Administration and then were referred to Fred M. Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization, for arbitration.

Bankers May Oppose Postwar Federal Spending Program

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—W. L. Hemingway, president of the American Bankers' Association, said today he hoped that American bankers, prepared to finance the war for any length of time, would declare their unwillingness to "accept responsibility if a third emergency is declared after the war and another Government program of spending is undertaken."

Mr. Hemingway, addressing a war-time meeting of the American Bankers' Association, said in his prepared speech ". . . we cannot expect to weather another emergency if we follow the same course of excessive spending and taxing (which we have followed in the past)."

Alien Economy

He said bankers are looked to for advice and guidance as leaders in their communities and said "let us accept this leadership and boldly denounce as unsound those men and measures which lead to the destruction of our American economy and let us proclaim that energy and enterprise, self-denial and thrift provide the only road to individual and national prosperity. The same rules that apply to the conduct of the individual hold true for the government."

The banking community, Mr. Hemingway said, despite the fact that many of them oppose the President's policy nevertheless have whole-heartedly worked in furtherance of his war program.

But, he said, "there is also an obligation binding the President, and that is that he not permit men in his administration to take advantage of the war emergency to permanently fasten upon us an economy alien to our tradition.

"I think it not amiss for us also to ask him to see that politics is shoved into the background.

"For the second time in our generation, destiny has placed a President of the United States in an unique position to render great service not only to his own country, but to all manknid. Let us pray that this opportunity will not be lost."

Small town and country banks will have a stiff fight to survive in the postwar world in the face of competition from Government lending agencies and non-banking lenders, the association was warned yesterday.

Hit Government Competition

In the background of the protests by officials of small banks, it was learned, was a factional fight within the association with New Deal versus "conservative" background. The small-town men were said to be seeking to force more energetic protests from the national association against Government lending in competition with private capital.

The small-bank group, it was understood, won an agreement at a closed caucus Sunday that the resolutions committee of the national association at the final session Wednesday, would give them opportunity to go on record with their protest.

Officials of state bankers associations in Nebraska, Indiana, Iowa and Pennsylvania were in the forefront of the effort to stiffen the association's attitude toward Washington policies, while their opponents were said to think the present time was inopportune for a frontal assault on Government lending practices.

Claude F. Pack, president of the Home State Bank of Kansas City, Kan., told a meeting of the state bankers division of the association:

"A few years ago most people took it for granted that the Government's going into the business of lending money was a temporary episode, due to the great emergency.

"The emergency is long since past, but the activity of the Government as a money lender in fields competitive with country banks continues to grow."

Mr. Pack, citing particularly the activity of the Government-sponsored Production Credit Association, said:

"The element of subsidy together with the well-known vices of bureaucracy accounts for their ever-growing activity in a time when abounding war prosperity has taken the place of the great emergency to which they owe so much."

To Preserve Free Enterprise

W. W. McEachern, president of the Union Trust Co., of St. Petersburg, Fla., said survival of the small bank depends on modernizatioon of methods and practices.

To ease the transition between war and peace, he said, the small town banker "should counsel with his customers to devise the best ways and means to bridge the transition gap."

He likewise declared:

"Government competition with privately owned banks had ceased to be just a banker's problem. It is a problem that concerns all of the people who are interested in the preservation of private free enterprise. . . . The future of small banks after the war may be wrapped up in the policies that are being worked out within Government circles right now."

Charles W. Green of the Franklin Square (N. Y.) National Bank, urged small town bankers to take the lead in directing present civilian savings into channels which would provide a cushion of postwar spending power.

Mr. Green said the war had put billions of dollars in the hands of the spending public which would be used in large part for non-essentials unless banks grasped the opportunity to direct the flow of this money.

He suggested the establishment of "objective" savings accounts by which depositors would be encouraged to save for homes, automobiles, and other durable goods.

". . . Of particular interest was the explicit statement of Senator Alben Barkley (D-Ky.), Senate majority leader, on behalf of the Administration, that the Government was committed to a policy of reducing public debt after the war is over."

Fred F. Lawrence, treasurer of the Maine Savings Bank of Portland, became president of the savings division of the association.

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market moved slightly upward last week through a burst of the biggest activity since July on Italy's surrender to the Allies. The week's big day, following the surrender, saw a volume well over 1,000,000 shares.

Initial effect of the best news since the war started was a pretty sharp decline, led by the armament shares, the steels, motors, rails, and aircraft.

But the "technical position" of the market was apparently quite strong, or else Italy's capitulation had been largely discounted when Mussolini quit. For not only did the decline halt the same day, but there was offsetting strength in so-called peace stocks, including in particular ITT, Radio, American Airlines, Pepsi-Cola, and the shares of the can companies.

And the next day there was less selling of war stocks and more buying of peace stocks, so that the averages recovered and rose slightly on Friday and Saturday for a net gain on the week. Among the peace stocks bought on the upside were department stores, golds, rubbers, and paper shares, also a few movie issues.

The Rubber Outlook

Several strong groups deserve attention. The rubbers are reaping the harvest of the synthetic rubber program; volume is far above 1939, the companies are learning to fabricate synthetic rubbers, the variety of uses has been increased by the war and by the superior adaptability of the synthetics, and the companies after the war will have a vastly larger assured supply, since the synthetic product will protect them against future Stevenson plans.

The synthetic rubber program, incidentally, is now out of one tunnel and into another; the bottleneck of raw materials has been completely broken, and capacity by the end of the year will be up with the Baruch Committee recommendations. But it turns out that there is a new bottleneck in fabricating facilities, particularly in manpower. It takes more men and machines to mill and finish tires from the new GR-S synthetic than from good old crude, and Okron is a manpower shortage area. Women aren't so good at yanking the tires in and out of the molds, which takes considerable brawn.

The department store shares are doing better than last year because sales have held up extraordinarily beyond the statisticians' hopes (or fears) and the biggest Christmas demand on record is anticipated.

Golds are holding up presumably because of the endless palaver about how gold will again sometime somehow become a bankers' commodity. Papers are up probably because peace would see the lumberjacks back again and the war uses of pulp abated, thus ending the present tight paper supply situation. Movies are up because they are making so much money, because even a let-down in business would probably leave them with the usual one-year lag of sustained theater attendance, and because they aren't getting overloaded with inventories.

Italy's surrender nicked wheat for 2c and rye for 3c but the next day the losses were quickly recovered. It also pushed up the bonds of captive democracies several points.

Loan Subscription Seen

The Third War Loan continues the Street's preoccupation. It looks as though it will be away oversubscribed. The percentage gain over the goal should be particularly high for sales to individuals, which should go to at least $7,500,000,000, against a $5,000,000,000 goal. There are two reasons. One, of course, is that the selling force is larger, better organized, more pepped up, more familiar with the securities, and equipped with bigger depositors' lists from the banks. The more important reason is that the public has so much money.

With personal "savings" or accumulations in checkbook or pocketbook piling up at the estimated rate of $37,000,000,000 a year (Survey of Current Business for August), this would be about $3,000,000,000 a month for the five months since the last drive, less about $900,000,000 a month of regular sales of E's, F's, and G's, or over $10,000,000,000 during the period. The Treasury ought to get three quarters of this, not simply because it is putting on a more determined drive but because this is piling up on top of large previous accumulations, and therefore ought to be the more easily pried loose.

The $10,000,000,000 goal from corporations and associations ought to be exceeded because it is not much more than was raised from these sources in April, and meantime cash from run-off inventories and deferred maintenance and depreciation must be piling up even faster than in the early part of the year. Also because the life companies and savings banks have five months' accumulations this time to invest instead of four months' in April. Also because the banks have been taking a lot of tax-exempts and partially taxables off their hands.

Black Market Deterrent

The public is being told that the money is needed from them to fight the war. However, the $5,000,000,000 being asked from the public could easily be raised from the banks. The purposes in raising it from the public is to sell patriotism, and the advantage in raising it from the public over raising it from the banks is of course the brake which war bond subscriptions put on inflationary spending, particularly through the black market.

An interesting but unpublicized difference appears between the West and the East in the attitude of savings people toward withdrawal of savings accounts for war bond purchases. The eastern mutuals are against such appeals. Such withdrawals do not produce any net gain in bond sales; the more the public buys this way the less the savings banks can buy. But the Chicago banks are offering their savings department customers (and one of them has 250,000 savings accounts) a direct cash incentive to convert savings accounts to war bonds, by undertaking to accrue interest as of Sept. 15 on monies so invested, instead of waiting to the regular interest date. The arguments over this different approach become very intricate as they get into the question of whether money left in a savings account is more likely to stay put than money put into a redeemable war bond or not.

First half corporation earnings are now nearly all in, and they run toward a 10 to 20 per cent increase in net after taxes over the same period of last year. This is contrary to Street expectations of six months ago. It is probably due in large part to the fact that there is no increase this year in corporation taxes over last year.

H. M. F.

[Mr. Fleming is heard each week over NBC network on Saturday afternoons at 2:45 p. m., Eastern War Time, in a program called "The People's War," discussing taxes, prices, wages, rationing, postwar prospects, etc.]

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5½	6½
American Barge Line Co	8⅝	9½
American Hardware Co	28½	29½
American Manufacturing	34	37
American Manufac 8 pf	85½	
American Wringer Co	6½	7½
†Amoskeag Company	33¼	
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¼	
Appleton Company	34	37
Arlington Mills	47	50¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¾	2½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27	29
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20½	23¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	107½	
Bendix Home Appliance	6⅝	7½
Berkshire Fine Spinning	12⅝	14
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	6⅝	
Bird & Son Inc 8 pf	99	
Boston Wharf Company	19½	21
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34½	37½
Brown Co	1.70	2.00
Brown Co pf	30¼	32⅝
Campbell A S Co Inc	5¼	6¼
Central Railway Signal A	39	
Chapman Valve Manufac	32	34⅝
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅜	15⅝
Coos Bay Lumber Co	39	42
"Crowell-Collier Pub Co	28¾	31
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	28	30¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	22	24
Draper Corporation	74	77
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16⅜	17⅞
Eastern Corporation	6¼	7½
Eastern Corporation pf	17½	19⅝
Exolon Co	8½	10½
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅝	12½
Family Loan Society pf A	22¾	25
Food Fair Stores Inc	42¼	45¼
Fruit of the Loom	22½	24⅝
General Fire Extinguisher	14½	15⅝
General Machinery	21	23½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8	9½
Goodall Worsted Company	35	
Kraton & Knight Co	11⅝	13½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	91¼	98½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30½	33¼
Great Northern Paper Co	32½	35¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	52¾	
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14½	
Harrington & Richardson	2¼	3
Haskelite Mfg Co	10¼	11¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	16⅜	17⅞
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15⅜	17½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18⅜	20¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24⅝	27
Hooker Electro Chem	30½	32¾
International Machine Tool	6¼	7½
Keith George E Co	46½	
Kendall Company	8⅝	9⅝
Kennedy's Inc pf	17⅜	19⅝
Landers Frary & Clark	23½	27⅝
Lincoln Stores Inc	20½	22⅝
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	
Long-Bell Lumber Co	5⅝	6½
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	103	107
Marathon Paper Mills	39	42
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	56½	60
Mercer & Co	43½	48¼
Merck & Co 4½ pf	112½	116½
Merrimack Manufacturing	35¼	38½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	57⅜	61¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	18½	21⅝
Millers Falls Company	9⅛	10⅜
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6⅝	7¼
Nashawena Mills	15¾	17⅜
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	6¾	
Nashua Manufacturing Co	29¾	33
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	69½	70½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	25¾	27½
National Chemical & Mfg	47⅜	57⅜
National Shirt Shops	11	12½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	80½	83¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	39¾	43
Nicholson File Company	34½	38¼
Nonquit Mills	27¾	31
Ohio Finance	6½	8¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	38	41
Parker Appliance	11⅞	13⅝
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	113	117½
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	60	
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¾	3⅞
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	26	28¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	26	
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	51¾	
Sanford Mills	32¾	35¾
Submarine Signal Co	23¾	26¼
Tampax Inc	5½	6¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¾	3⅞
United Elastic Corp	14⅜	16¼
U S Envelope Company	58¼	62¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	115	126
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	50¾	
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100½	
Wamsutta Mills Inc	23¾	24½
Warner & Swasey Co	8½	9⅞
Warren Bros Class B	37¼	40
Warren Bros Class C	10¾	11⅝
West Point Manufacturing	44¼	47¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	1⅝	2⅜

* Ex-dividend.
† Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	111¼	113¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	98¼	102¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	106¾	110¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	79¾	83¼
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	104¾	108¾
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	100½	103½
General Water G&E $3 pf	40¾	43¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	101¼	111¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	114¾	118¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	85¾	98¾
*Penn Power & Light $7 pf	102¾	106½
Public Service Ind	17⅛	
Public Service Ind 5 pf	103⅜	107½
Public Serv Okla 5 pf	107¼	111¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	101¾	106¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	105¼	109½
San Diego Gas & Electric	13	17¼
Sierra Pacific Power Co	17⅝	19⅝
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114½	
Tampa Electric Co	22¾	24½
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	106¾	110¼
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	102¼	104½
Washington Ry & Elec units	15½	16¾

*Ex-dividend.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	18¼	20
Beverly Gas & Electric	32	
Brockton Gas Light	6¾	7¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	105½	110½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	114½	119½
Central Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	90½	
Conn Light & Power	36	38½
Eastern Utilities Asso	21¾	23¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	13⅜	17⅜
Fall River Gas Works	21	
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	37½	40
Green Mountain Powr pf	62½	64½
Hartford Electric Light	47½	50½
Haverhill Electric	23⅞	26½
Haverhill Gas Light	12⅜	14¼
Holyoke Water Power	14½	17¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	
Lowell Electric Light	37¾	40¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	74	78
Mass Power & Light pf	14⅞	18¼
Mass Utilities Asso pf	33¾	34¼
Narragansett Elec pf	58	59½
N E Gas & Electric $3.50 pf	18¾	19⅞
N E Power Assn 6 pf	47¾	49¼
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	76¾	80¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	72¼	74¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	30½	33¼
N E Public Serv $6 pf	19⅞	21¼
Newport Electric	20	
Providence Gas	7⅝	8½
Pub Serv N H $6 pf	107	113
R I Pub Serv pf	32	34½
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	8¾
Springfield Gas Light	15⅞	17⅜
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	99½	
Western Mass Companies	23½	25½

New York Banks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19½	20¾
Bank of New York (14)	370	385
Bankers Trust (1.40)	46¾	48¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	84½	89½
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	95¼	98¾
*Chase National (1.40)	35	37
*Chemical Bk & Trust (1.80)	44	46¼
Commercial (8)	211	221
Continental Bk & Trust (.80)	16½	18
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (3.40)	33⅜	48½
Empire Trust (3)	76	80
First National New York (80)	1490	1530
Guaranty Trust (12)	293	301
Irving Trust (.60)	13½	14½
Kings County (80)	1400	
Lawyers Trust (1)	32¼	35¼
*Manufacturers Trust (2)	43½	46
Manufacturers Trust pf (3)	81½	85½
National City (1)	32⅝	34½
New York Trust (3½)	86	90
Public (1½)	33¼	35¾
Title Guarantee & Trust	4¾	5½
United States (60a)	1205	1250

(a) Also extra or extras.
*Ex-dividend.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (10)	300	
First National (3)	47¾	49½
Merchants National (12)	318	338
†New England Trust (30)	1400	
National Rockland (2)	45	50
National Shawmut (1)	33	⅝35¼
Pilgrim Trust (8)	178	
Second National (4)	126	133
†State Street Trust (8)	250	260
United States Trust (.50)	9⅝	10½
United States Trust pf (.80)	14¾	16¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	49½	54½

†Caustal stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	42½	44⅝
Continental Illinois (4)	93¾	99¾
First National Chicago (10)	344	353
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	32⅜	34¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	137½	145½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	55	57¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34⅝	36½
Agricultural (3a)	73½	78
American Alliance (1a)	23	25
American Casualty Company	11⅝	13½
American Equitable (1)	19⅜	21¼
American Insurance Newark (½a)	14⅜	15½
American Re-Insurance (1½g)	36½	39½
American Reserve	15	16½
American Surety (2½)	59½	61⅝
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7⅜	8¼
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	86½	91½
Boston (18a)	595	630
Camden Fire (1)	21	22½
City of New York (1g)	18¼	20¼
Connecticut General Life (1)	37½	39½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40¾	43¼
Federal (1.40)	43	46½
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a)	64½	68½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	86	90
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13½	14⅝
Franklin Fire (1a)	27½	29⅝
General Reinsurance (2)	47½	50½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	18¼	20¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	43⅜	46½
Globe & Republic (⅛)	10	11⅜
Great American Insurance (1a)	28½	30¼
Hanover (1.20)	28½	30½
Hartford Fire (2a)	94¾	99¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	44¾	47⅝
Home Insurance (1.20a)	31	32⅝
Homestead (½g)	16	18
Insurance Co N America (2½a)	85	87⅝
Jersey Insurance New York (1½)	38⅝	41⅜
Knickerbocker (½)	9	10½
Maryland Casualty	4⅝	5⅜
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	71¼	74⅜
Merchants&Mfs of NY (.40)	7½	8¼
Merchants Fire Association (1½a)	49	52
National Fire (2)	61½	64½
National Liberty (.20a)	7⅞	9
National Union (3a)	185	195
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	26½	28⅝
New Brunswick (1½a)	31¼	33¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	47¼	49¾
New York Fire (.80)	14¼	15⅝
North River (1)	24¼	26
Northeast Insurance	4¾	5½
Northern (3a)	94½	99
Pacific Fire (5)	109½	114½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48	50½
Peerless Casualty Company	11⅜	12¾
Phoenix (2a)	89¼	93¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	15¼	16¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	35⅞	38⅝
Reinsurance Corp N York (.75g)	5½	7⅜
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	25¼	27¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	2	26
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	299	309
Seaboard Surety (½g)	52¾	55¼
Security (1.40)	37⅜	39⅝
Springfield (4½a)	128½	134
Standard Accident	67¾	71
Travels (16)	493	508
Unit States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	37	39
United States Fire (2)	50¾	53½
Unit States Guarantee (1.60a)	76	81
Westchester (1.20a)	32½	35¾

a Also extra or extras. ePaid last year. gDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.33	3.64
Amerex Holding	23.75	25.625
American Business Shares	3.29	3.60
Axe Houghton Fund	13.40	14.41
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.46	103.60
Boston Fund	16.44	17.68
Broad Street Investing	27.31	29.52
Bullock Fund	14.19	15.56
Canadian Investment Fund	9.36	10.75
Century Shares Trust	27.94	30.04
Chemical Fund	9.75	10.55
Christiana Securities Co.	2220.00	2345.00
Commodity Corp	9.09	
Consolidated Investment Tr	34.75	37.75
Dividend Shares	1.20	1.32
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	19.87	21.35
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.79	12.65
Equitable Invest Corp	29.31	31.52
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.50	32.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.45	18.60
Fund Investors Inc	30.68	33.66
General Capital	31.47	33.84
General Investors Trust	5.09	5.48
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.75	21.24
Institu Sec: Bank Group	.80	.89
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.12	1.33

†Keystone Custodian Funds

Bid	Asked		
B-1	33.40	S-1	25.53
B-2	28.81	S-2	13.78
B-3	18.73	S-3	10.36
B-4	9.25	S-4	4.36
K-1	16.84	K-2	18.88

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd 92.50
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd 39.10
Maryland Fund 4.15 4.75
Mass Invest Tr 20.56 22.11
Mass Inv 3d Fd 10.06 10.82
Mutual Invest 10.37 11.55
Nation Wide Voting 1.26 1.39
New England Fund 12.01 12.94
Old Colony Tr Assoc 18.125 19.75
Plymouth Fund Inc 47 .52
Putnam Fund 13.25 14.25
Quarterly Income Shares 5.925 6.00
Railway & Light Sec 11.625 14.00
Railway & Light Sec pf 105.00
Repub Invest Fund 3.46 3.74
Scudder Stevens & Clark 89.04 90.84
Spencer Trask Fund 13.81 14.67
State Street Invest 78.80 84.56
Trusteed Am Bk "B" 42
Trusteed Industry Shrs 72 80
Wellington Fund 15.98 17.58

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr AA mod. acc mod	2.45	
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.87	
Diversified Tr C	2.55	
Diversified Tr D	5.45	6.20
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.65	4.25
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.64	5.37
Nation Wide Sec	3.55	
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.125	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.05	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.85	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.59	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.22	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.34	..
US Elec Li & Pow "A"	15.50	..
US Elec Li & Pow "B"	1.70	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.125	2.50
First Boston Corp	22.38	24.25

*Ex-dividend; †Sales prices as of 1 p. m.; ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	100¾	103¼
California Wat Ser	4	1961	109	..
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	90¾	93½
Indianapolis Water	3½	1958	108	..
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	101¾	104½
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	98¼	100¾
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	100¼	103
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	101	103½
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1937	100¼	103
Scr Spr Brr W Ser	5	1967	101¾	104½
So Hy Cons	5	1950	79¼	81¼
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	102	.
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	107	..

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hdrs of Record
Bralorne Mines, Ltd	10c	..	10-15	9-25
Initial				
Pacific-Amer Invest Inc cum conv prior pf	$1.37½	..	10- 1	9-25
Do cum pf	37½c	..	10- 1	9-25
Reduced				
Meadville, Conneaut & Linesville RR	25c	..	10- 1	9-20
Medford Corp	$1.50	..	9-15	9- 3
Increased				
Nanaimo-D Utli Ltd	50c	..	10- 1	9-15
Irregular				
Amer Locker cum A	37½c	..	9-30	9-21
Asso Pub Utli Corp	10c	..	10-1	9-15
Cuban Atlan Sug	$1	..	9-27	9-17
Regular				
Amer Invest Co of Illinois cum pf	50c	Q	10- 1	9-15
Biltmore Hats, Ltd.	15c	Q	10-15	9-30
Blue Ribbon 5 pf	62½c	Q	11-1	9-30
Bralorne Mines, Ltd	30c	Q	11-15	9-25
Burkart (P) Mfg Co	50c	..	10- 1	9-15
Celanese Corp of Am	50c

Tommy Holmes Continues To Hit Dodger Pitching

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tommy Holmes continues to be harsh on his home town ball club. Born and raised within a fungo hit of Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, the Braves' center fielder has done his lustiest clouting against the Dodgers this season.

Including the two hits he picked up in the game which started July 18 and ended in the 10th inning yesterday with a 7-6 Boston victory, and the one he added in Brooklyn's 10-3 triumph later in the afternoon, Holmes had hit .321 against Leo Durocher's pitching.

Not only that, Holmes was the boy who broke up the opener. His single in the 10th tallied Whitey Wietelmann from second base with the deciding run.

Cardoni Good

However, the young man who attracted the attention of the Brooklyn crowd—the baseball writers, at least—was Armand Cardoni, the rookie pitcher who worked five innings of the second game. "That kid has real good stuff," remarked on veteran scribe. "He's strong and fast. I think he's going to be a good pitcher. He seems to have good control for a youngster."

Cardoni has made seven relief appearances for Casey Stengel since coming in from Hartford in late August, and looks improved each time out. His confidence is mounting rapidly. No hitter seems to ruffle him. He simply stands out there and fires the ball across the plate. With a first division club, young Armand would be recognized as an outstanding rookie. With the Braves he is forgotten.

Kirby Farrell continues to hit. He has moved at a .524 pace for the last half dozen games. He is no Johnny McCarthy as an all-around player, but is doing a grand job of filling in for the injured regular. Johnny, incidentally, worked out at first base in uniform before the game.

Schultz Stars

The local population was impressed with Dutch Schultz, the towering rookie Dodger first baseman. The boy hits a ball hard righthanded and even at this early date, the newspapermen traveling with the club are calling him a better fielder than Dolph Camilli. This compliment may be somewhat premature, but the kid certainly does a neat job with his mit hand.

A right-handed first sacker generally makes the best plays to his left, because his glove is on that side. But Schultz is a whiz going to his right also, which is the tip on his defensive play.

The Dodgers have stayed high in the first division of the National League, despite the fact that Branch Rickey seemed to be taking them apart back there a while ago. Branch brought in Schultz and a few other minor league boys, and the club has rallied back into second place. It probably will finish there.

Briefs . . . A single game between the Braves and Dodgers tomorrow . . . It will be Brooklyn's final 1943 appearance in the Hub . . . The Phillies open here Thursday with a double-header. . . . The Dodgers needed both today's and tomorrow's games to tie their seasonal series with the Braves. . . Heinie Heltzel did not come home with the Braves. . . Stengel says his status will be announced within a few days . . . However, the fellow definitely is finished with the Braves . . . He has a peculiar disposition . . . The Red Sox open at Washington tonight, under the Griffith Stadium lights.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	90	44	.672	
Brooklyn	75	60	.556	15½
Cincinnati	74	61	.548	16½
Pittsburgh	73	63	.518	20½
Chicago	61	71	.462	28
Philadelphia	58	75	.436	31½
Boston	57	74	.435	31½
New York	49	84	.368	40½

Results Sept. 13

Boston 7, Brooklyn 6. (10 inns.)
Brooklyn 10, Boston 3.
Only games scheduled.

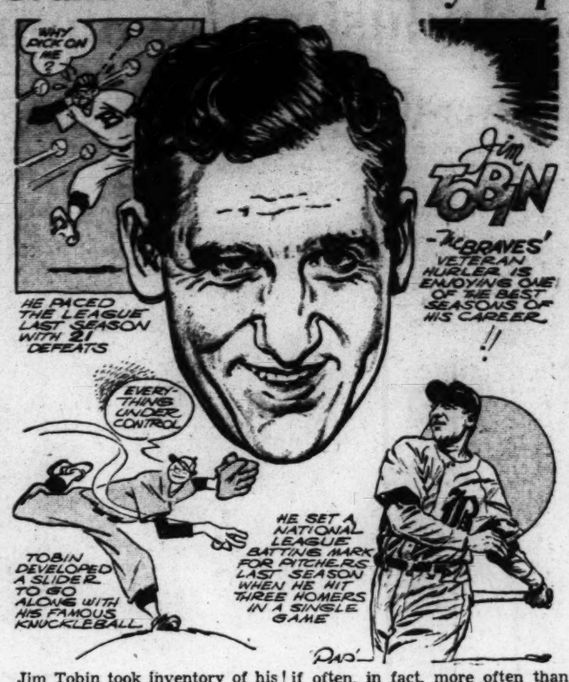
American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	85	49	.634	
Cleveland	73	60	.549	11½
Washington	75	62	.547	11½
Detroit	69	65	.515	16
Chicago	66	67	.496	18½
St Louis	62	71	.466	22½
Boston	62	74	.456	24
Philadelphia	44	88	.333	40

Results Sept. 13

No games played.

Grand Comeback —By Pap'


WHY PICK ON ME?
Jim TOBIN
-THE BRAVES' VETERAN HURLER IS ENJOYING ONE OF THE BEST SEASONS OF HIS CAREER!!
HE PACED THE LEAGUE LAST SEASON WITH 21 DEFEATS
EVERYTHING UNDER CONTROL
TOBIN DEVELOPED A SLIDER TO GO ALONG WITH HIS FAMOUS KNUCKLEBALL
HE SET A NATIONAL LEAGUE BATTING MARK FOR PITCHERS LAST SEASON WHEN HE HIT THREE HOMERS IN A SINGLE GAME
PAP

Jim Tobin took inventory of his stock in trade last winter after a disastrous season in 1942 with the Boston Braves when he was charged with 21 defeats to set the pace for the National League hurlers. The veteran hurler came to the conclusion that his knuckleball, while a formidable pitch, was not winning enough ball games. So he went to work and developed a new pitch—a slider.

With his new equipment, the veteran right-hander has been having one of the best seasons of his career. You don't hear much about Jim's slider but he throws it often, in fact, more often than the "knuckler" for which he is famous. He seldom tosses up the knuckleball these days.

Another factor, that of new-found control, has enabled Tobin to get the jump on the opposing teams in the early innings. Most of the time last season, Jim found himself trying to come from behind to win. This year, it's a different story. He isn't walking men in tight games, and he isn't allowing the runners to take liberties on the base paths. For the past month, the Boston ace has been pitching a brand of ball that is second to none in the league.

Captain of Yale Grid Team Realizes Boyhood Ambition

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

He won't be around if and when Yale and Harvard decide to get together on the gridiron this November, but Capt. Timmy Hoopes of the Elis probably will not mind too much. At least he will have realized his boyhood ambition and led the Big Blue team into the Bowl.

Sometime before the end of October, this likable boy will be graduated from Yale's Marine training course and will leave New Haven with the bars of a second lieutenant on his shoulders. All in all, he will have captained his mates in six games—against Muhlenberg, Rochester, Coast Guard Academy, Pennsylvania, Columbia, and Army—and will be forced to miss the Dartmouth, Brown, and Princeton contests. The game with Harvard is not on the schedule because the Crimson is playing only informal football, but insistent demands by the undergraduates of both universities may force a meeting of the age-old rivals in Harvard Stadium Nov. 20.

Born in Duluth

Ever since he was a kid, first in Duluth, Minn., where he was born, and later in his present home in Derby, N. Y., just outside of Buffalo, Timmy—christened Townsend W. Hoopes—wanted to play for Yale. More than that he dreamed of being an Eli captain, and of having his picture taken on the battered old section of fence upon which Yale leaders have been photographed for decades.

That dream has come true, and that his tenure of office will be shortened has not lessened the thrill. His loss, on the other hand, will be felt deeply by the Yale players and by Coach Howie Odell and his staff, for in Tim the Elis boast an excellent runner and one of the best running-passers in the East.

Made His Mark

Hoopes made his mark last Saturday as the Elis beat Muhlenberg 13-6, and it was mainly his work that brought forth the victory. He sparked the team on its one sustained touchdown march, and he also contributed one run of some 45 yards which was just shy of a touchdown. That run was reminiscent of the 53- and 48-yard touchdown romps he made against Princeton and Harvard a year ago. In addition, he completed 15 out of 23 passes, and hit six of his receivers on the button for what should have been six more completions, only to have his receivers fail to hold the ball.

Odell calls Tim a natural leader. That's because, as Howie says, "he never stops trying, and sooner or later he's bound to break away." More than that he is an inspiration to the rest of the team.

While a student at Andover and as a freshman at Yale, Hoopes played end. He was shifted to the backfield his sophomore year, spent that fall acclimating himself, and then really came into his own last fall. This season he should prove one of the Elis' outstanding leaders, to go along with the countless fine captains they have had in the recent past—Clint Frank, Bill Stack, Spence Moseley, Alan Bartholemy, and so on practically ad infinitum.

High Society

Interestingly enough, Tim has dabbled in high society, for as a member of Yale's Rugby team two years ago he had tea and crumpets with the Duke and Duchess of Windsor during the squad's trip to Nassau. Last year he captained the Rugby team.

Meanwhile Odell and Hoopes are pointing for Rochester University this week end, not without some trepidation now that the Navy has put the Elis' two starting tackles on probation. Both Ed Strype of Brooklyn, N. Y., who played at Columbia last fall, and Gene Constantin of Dallas, Texas, an Eli reserve last year, are out of action until they bring their marks up to the required average. While on probation they cannot even practice with the team. Against Muhlenberg last Saturday Strype and Constantin started and played about two thirds of the game.

Hackney Captures Third Pro Crown

Scoring a 72-72—144 at Oakley yesterday, veteran Dave Hackney of Vesper won his third New England P.G.A. championship, defeating a small wartime field of 14 golf professionals. Previously Hackney had won in 1926 at New Haven and in 1934 at Portland. Tied second place were Jack Reidy of Framingham and Joe Pezzullo of Louisquisset, who carded totals of 146 for the 36-hole stint.

The pro-pro championship, held in conjunction with the singles affair, was taken by Joe Stein of Salem and Larry Gannon of Happy Valley, whose bettre-ball of 69-67—136 was two strokes better than that posted by Hackney and Einar Andersen of The Country Club.

Charles River Four-Ball Golf Ranks With Best Ever Here

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For a golf tournament packed with interest from start to finish, with a touch of real drama in its final stages, the Charles River Country Club's invitation four-ball ranks with the best ever around these parts. The man in the moon was looking on when the final blow was struck that gave the victory to Frank Craven and Elmer Ward, the low-mark pair of the competing field of 32.

Anyone who thinks there is any lack of tournament interest because golf has been forced to take a back seat this season would have had his eyes opened by the keenness of the competition, the enthusiasm of the contestants, and the size of the galleries. While the low-handicap pair, Craven at one stroke and Ward at 5, were the winners, the individual hero was a 13-handicap home member, Everett Katcham, small of stature and a short hitter compared to some of the opposing stalwarts. Craven was a close second and his partner, Ward, a comparative stranger to local tournament play in recent years, exhibited the same competitive qualities that marked his surprising victory in the New England amateur championship of 1930, at Portland, Maine.

There always are some complaints over handicaps in one of these four-ball affairs, but surely no one can say that they were unfair at Charles River, seeing that in the opening round one match went two extra holes, another to the 19th and four were one ups. Of the eight second-round matches, two ended one up, including that in which W. W. Russell and Stuart Young eliminated last year's winners, Charlie Beatty and Gerry Reed. One of the third-round matches ended one up; both semi-finals went one extra and the final was one up, so that of the entire 31 matches, 12 went 18 holes or beyond.

A spectacular first-round finish was that in which Joe Batchelder, partner of Bill Donovan, sank a 20-foot putt for a deuce on the ninth green to beat Francis Shea and E. P. Williams, home hole of their match because they started at the 10th. "Imagine that!" said Joe. "My sinking a putt." Putting may have been the weakest spot in Joe's game, but he must have done some putting in his time, for he was Massachusetts junior champ in 1923, with a final-round victory over Emery Stratton; runner-up in 1922, to Clark Hodder and winner of the New England amateur in 1931 at The Country Club. He and Howard Paul won this year's Salem four-ball, too.

The "deuce king" at Charles River, however, was not Joe Batchelder. Instead, it was the aforesaid 13-stroke Ketcham. He and his partner, Len Morrisey, came to the 186-yard 17th one down to Batchcelder and Donavan in the semifinals. Ketcham hit a hooked wooden shot with a lot of overspin that carried to the left-hand lower edge of the green, whence he boldly spanked the ball right into the cup for the deuce that squared the match. Two holes later, the first extra, he didn't get home in two, but he pitched a firm third five feet from the cup and holed that for a winning net 3.

In the afternoon final, Ketcham and Morrisey again were one down, this time to Craven and Ward. This time "Ketch" lammed one straight as a string to the open green, 16 feet short of the hole. Ward was the only other one on. Ward was away and his putt hung on the lip. Ketcham put his club down behind the ball and stood there in that pose for what seemed a long time, as if trying to remember how he'd done it in the morning. He remembered, all right, for again his stroking and direction were perfect, for his second deuce of the day on the same hole.

It was ironic that after all the valiant work he had done all day and after being nearest the green in two shots at the home hole, with a stroke handicap over his opponents, that in the semidarkness he underestimated his pitch, did the same with his long approach-putt and then went so boldly for a net four, to win, that he missed coming back, and that meant the ball game.

The most dazzling stretch of play in the entire tournament was contributed by the winners, Ward and Craven, in the semifinals. They had been four down to Charles Lyon and Al Seaburg with seven to go, but on the homeward holes here is how they went: 4, 3, 3, 3, 2, 5, 5, 3, 4—32. Craven birdied the 10th, Ward the 12th and 13th; Craven got the deuce at the 14th, five feet from the cup with a one-iron, and Craven's second shot to the home hole was one of the classics of the tournament. It was right into the wind and the only way to get there was a low boring shot. Crafty Frank used his driver off the turf and a finer exhibit of headwork and execution seldom will be seen. It was a clutch shot, too, for the opponents had a stroke and a 4 was necessary to match their net.

At the same hole in the final, Craven's tee shot was off line, knocked down several leaves from a tree on the right, somehow ended up in the fairway. His second shot, with wood, was a gem. His pitch was off the green to the right, but his chip shot hit the cup and his 5 proved a winner.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Batting Practice Pitching

Aside from the show a few sluggers may put on for him before the game, the big league fan places little importance to batting practice or to the pitchers who throw it. To a majority, nothing paramount occurs until a gentleman in blue comes out with masked face and padded chest and calls: "Play ball!"

However, considerable importance is attached to the swings the ball players take before the batting cage. In fact, the hitter spends more time with the netting of the cage on three sides of him than he does at the plate with an arbiter immediately to the rear.

An Asset

When the Yankees were in the Hub recently, the writer asked Joe McCarthy if Paul Schreiber, the club's regular batting practice hurler, is an asset.

"Is he?" the Yankee manager answered. "I'll say he is. If he wasn't, I wouldn't keep him around here. Any good batting practice pitcher can make it a lot easier on your regulars, particularly during the hot weather. Too, you don't have to risk broken fingers to your extra infielders and outfielders, who otherwise might have to throw for you. There are a lot of angles."

What could Schreiber tell us about the seldom publicized art of throwing to the hitters?

"What is there to tell?" Paul answered modestly, with a shrug of his shoulders. "I just go out there and throw the ball over for the fellows to hit—throw it just hard enough so they can ride it against the fences.

Builds Confidence

"Of course," he went on, "I have to get it over. I can't waste many pitches. The gang wants to hit around as often as possible. That's important. The more swings, the better their timing after the bell rings."

For further enlightenment on batting practice pitching, we approached Dave Keefe, the Paul Schreiber of the Philadelphia Athletics.

"A good batting practice means a great deal to a big league club," Keefe told me. "It builds up their confidence. The fellow who is meeting the ball good in practice feels good and therefore is in the right frame of mind to hit in the game. He thinks to himself: 'Gee, I'm really hot today.' And he generally is."

Keefe does not mean to belittle any of his pals on the A's, but he thinks that most regular pitchers make poor batting practice hurlers.

"Whether they realize it or not, they usually are throwing for themselves," Dave continued. "That is, they are throwing either to loosen up their arms, or to fool around with new pitches, rarely just to get the ball over for the hitters."

Foxx vs. Grove

This recalls that Jimmie Foxx never would take his turn at the batting cage when Lefty Grove, the giant southpaw, was on the mound. "It's the best way I know of to get into a slump," Double-X would say.

Then, there is the young pitcher, fresh from the sandlots or minors, who is striving to make an impression on the manager. The kid will go out on the rubber and bear down hard. The result is a poor batting practice and a gang of disgruntled hitters.

"There are two extremes in practice pitching," Dave Keefe observed. "It can be too tough for the hitters, such as a regular might throw. But it also can be too soft. Practice against the lobs of an infielder, outfielder or coach can throw a hitter off his timing as easily as the kid who is trying to strike everybody out. In this business, you have to learn to strike a happy medium."

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. BROOKLYN
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub 2135
and Braves Field . . . . . Sta 9000

Hockey Must Use Exempted Players

OTTAWA, Sept. 14 (AP)—Selective Service officials said yesterday that Canadian regulations concerning Canadians playing on United States hockey teams formed the bases for discussion here last week with Alan Sutphin, an official of the American Hockey League.

An official said that Sutphin was told the same as was a group of National Hockey League officials who interviewed Selective Service last month—that hockey would have to get along with players exempted from military service or not falling within draft ages.

Orders Accepted

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 14 (AP)—Orders for World Series reservations at Sportsman's Park will be accepted beginning today, Sam Breadon, President of the St. Louis Cardinals, has announced.

Applicants must purchase their tickets to cover three games, and they will be limited to two seats a game.

The first three series games will be held in the home park of the American League representative, presumably the New York Yankees, Oct. 5, 6 and 7, and play will be resumed at St. Louis—should the Cardinals win the pennant—on Oct. 10 and will be continued here until the Series is concluded.

Texas League Meeting

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—The Texas Baseball League, which suspended operations this year, will hold its annual meeting Nov. 13 or Nov. 20, said Secretary Milton Price, to decide whether the circuit will operate next year. Officials are more hopeful than last season.

Minor League Scores

Sept. 13

By the Associated Press

American Association

Columbus at Indianapolis (2), canceled.
Minneapolis at Kansas City (2), canceled.
Toledo at Louisville, canceled.
St. Paul at Milwaukee, cancelled.

South Association Playoffs

Nashville 7 New Orleans 6. (Nashville wins, four games to one.)

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Since the Phillies' Bill Cox scheduled an arc light game tonight followed by an 11 a. m. contest tomorrow, the visiting Giants have been threatening to sleep right at the ball park. . . . Isn't that what they've been doing in the Polo Grounds all season? . . . Helen Dettwiler, the star Washington, D. C., golfer, has just earned her wings as an Air Force Ferry Command pilot at Avenger Field, Texas.

♪ ♪ ♪

Walter Lunch, Jacksonville (Fla.) Journal: "That thief who stole some of the football equipment of the Andrew Jackson High School eleven has a greater problem than the new coach, Jack Smith. . . . Jack has some athletes to put in the uniforms he has left while the purloiner will be up against the lack-of-manpower situation . . ."

♪ ♪ ♪

When Jack Kelly, Jr., won the rowing title in the Ocean City, N. J., lifeguard meet last week end, Jack, Senior, the famous oarsman, confessed: "I got a bigger kick out of that than I did out of winning the Olympic championship." . . . While most pro baseball players are looking ahead to the Army, war work, or trips at the end of the season, Bill Sarni, 15-year-old Los Angeles catcher, is planning to finish his junior year in high school.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dee Moore, late of the Phillies, chose the Marines when he was sworn in at the Anniston, Ala., induction center last week, which leads Sergeant Farmer Seale to comment: "He should make a great Marine. He always loved a good scrap." . . . Besides cleaning up track honors at Camp Lee, Va., Pvt. Frank Dixon, former New York U. Miler, teamed with Pvt. Harold Montague to win the camp tennis doubles title the other day. . . . PFC. Pat Muller, trainer of the camp Lejeune, N. C., Marines football team, taught women's gym classes for 13 years in Milwaukee. . . . When Lieut. Steve Juzwik, former Notre Damer and star of the Great Lakes Naval Station grid team, reported for duty as master at arms at the Regimental Building, he found his new bunkmade was Tom Juzwik, former Detroit amateur hockey star. . . . They decided to let somebody else worry about roll call.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

New York Yankees clinched American League pennant for sixth time in seven years with Joe McCarthy as manager.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
McCarthy	313	32	95	2	34	.304
Masi	193	22	53	2	25	.275
Farrell	205	8	56	0	15	.273
Holmes	537	66	143	5	34	.266
Nieman	291	35	74	6	41	.254
Werkman	524	61	130	10	61	.248
Klutts	188	11	45	0	17	.239
Burns	96	8	22	1	3	.229
Wietelmann	459	29	102	0	37	.222
Ross	237	25	51	5	24	.215
Ryan	407	46	84	1	20	.206
Poland	132	6	24	0	11	.182
Joost	370	31	65	2	19	.176
Heltzel	77	6	12	0	4	.156

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cronin	74	8	24	5	20	.324
Fox	487	54	141	3	43	.290
Partee	285	29	80	0	27	.281
Culberson	309	36	85	3	33	.275
Newsome	371	43	100	1	16	.270
Doerr	541	68	141	16	68	.261
Lupien	542	56	133	4	40	.245
Tabor	468	46	113	11	72	.241
Metkovich	248	27	57	5	23	.230
Lazor	177	16	38	0	15	.220
Lake	317	25	44	3	17	.202
Simmons	133	9	27	1	13	.203
Peacock	107	7	21	0	6	.196
Conroy	88	12	16	1	6	.182

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
MacFayden	2	1	Salvo	4	7
Tobin	12	11	Cardoni	0	0
Javery	14	14	Farrell	0	1
Barrett	10	16	Odom	0	3
Andrews	12	15			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Judd	10	6	O'Neil	1	1
Ryba	7	5	Terry	6	9
Brown	6	5	Newsome	7	11
Hughson	12	12	Dobson	5	11
Woods	5	5			

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

HELP WANTED—MEN HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG engineer or draftsman for assistant to plant engineer of war plant. Permanent position—good future—excellent opportunity. Experience on drafting board and with mechanical or electrical apparatus and machine tools desirable but not absolutely essential.

J. W. GREER
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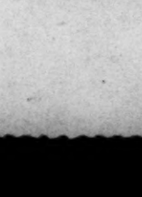

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G	E	E	■	A	R	M
■	N	■	F	L	E	A
N	■	A	I	S	■	N
E	A	R	N	■	M	■
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D	I	E	■	L	O	A
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Please note that this is OUR ONLY ADDRESS

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CLARKE & BUCHAN LTD.
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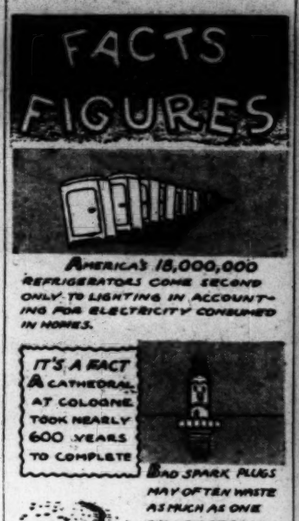
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club


FACTS
FIGURES
AMERICA'S 18,000,000 REFRIGERATORS COME SECOND ONLY TO LIGHTING IN ACCOUNTING FOR ELECTRICITY CONSUMED IN HOMES.
IT'S A FACT A CATHEDRAL AT COLOGNE TOOK NEARLY 600 YEARS TO COMPLETE
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K. PARRIS
IN ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY MEANDER WAS THE NAME OF A RIVER IN ASIA MINOR FAMOUS FOR ITS MANY WINDINGS.

Daily Anecdote

What's Money!

Louis Agassiz, the Swiss-American naturalist, won the respect and admiration of the world by his wholehearted, unsparing devotion to his chosen profession.

Once after having delivered a number of public lectures, he refused to make any further appearances, despite many urgent pleas for his services. A committee from a large eastern city waited upon him and begged him to favor their community with one of his fascinating discourses. When Agassiz declined they thought they had not offered him a large enough fee. They increased their offer, but he still refused. They again increased the amount, but again he declined.

Finally the chairman of the committee asked, "Mr. Agassiz, would you mind telling us why you refuse all our offers?"

"Because," replied the great naturalist quietly, "I can't waste my time in making money."

In Lighter Vein

Nothing Left

Judge: "Have you anything to offer the court before sentence is passed?"

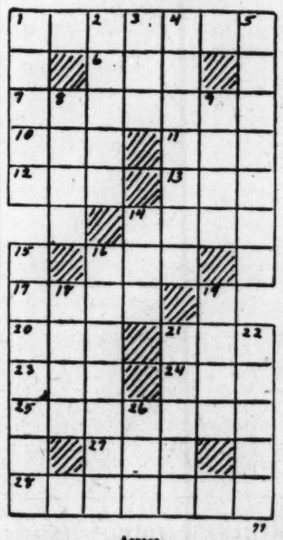
Defendant: "Nothing, your honor. My lawyer has taken my last cent."—Atlanta Two-Bells.

Today's Version

Father: "Before I can agree to your request for my daughter's hand I must know definitely whether you can afford to provide her with the extra 20 clothes coupons per annum which she has been accustomed to receiving."—© Punch.

Crossword Quiz

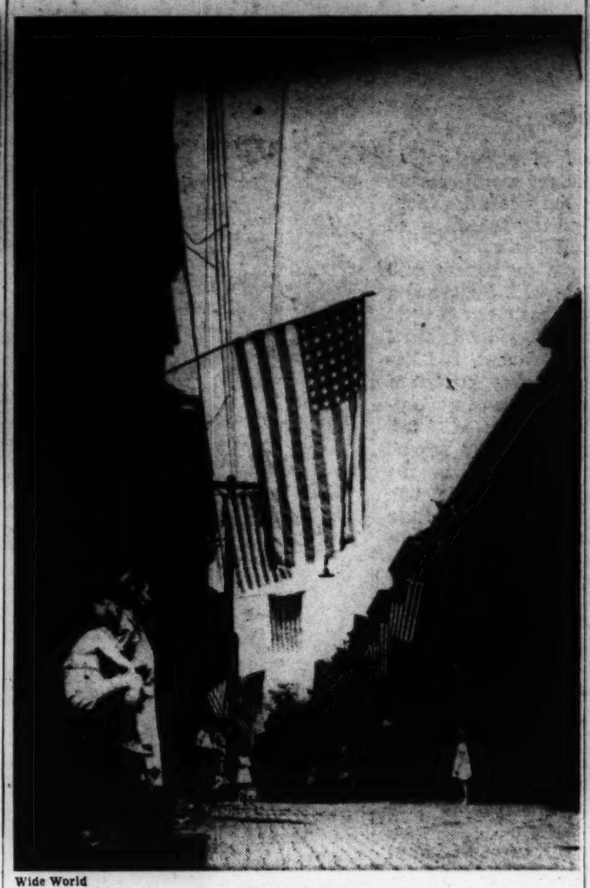
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Showy trifles are called what?
6—What river flows to Yangtse at Hankow?
7—In what language is "Aida" generally sung?
10—Congress is what?
11—What is first word of Payne's "Home, Sweet Home"?
13—What command is the opposite of "haw"?
15—Branch.
16—What is a jumping insect?
18—Three-toed sloths are what?
17—What is a lake of Perth County, Scotland?
20—What suffix forms superlative of adverbs?
21—What is a small ornament worn at end of a watch chain?
23—Singular of "dice" is what?
24—What is a river of northern Chile?
25—What is a shallow lake or channel, usually near to, and communicating with, the sea (pl.)?
27—Bustle.
28—Who is a friend of Bassanio in "Merchant of Venice"?

Down
1—Bergen, Norway, was birthplace of what composer?
2—What is a finback?
3—What is a liquid measure of four quarts (abbr.)?
4—What are described in Saint-Saens' "Carnaval des Animaux"?
5—Who is the imaginary man of folklore who makes children sleep?
8—What termination of cardinal numbers signifies "and ten"?
9—What is a river of France?
14—Would a surmullet have buds or fins (sing.)?
15—What is name of a city of California?
16—Who was a mythical king of Britain?
18—Where are the Famirs?
19—What "floods the calm fields with light" in Bryant's "The Tides"?
21—What is bottom or lower part of any room?
22—Who would have role of Marquis of Calatrava in Verdi's "La Forza Del Destino"?
26—Poem.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)



Wide World

A Street That's Gone to War

These flags are proudly waving from each of the 19 houses on Poe Way, Lawrenceville, Pa., for a very good reason. They signify that every one of the houses is represented by one or more members in the household serving the armed forces.

A Verse for Today . . .

And he said unto him, Oh my Lord, wherewith shall I save Israel? behold, my family is poor in Manasseh, and I am the least in my father's house. And the LORD *said unto him, Surely I will be with thee.*—JUDGES 6:15, 16

Brevities

Punch ©: There is a shortage of black-out material in Italy. In spite of all those discarded shirts?

Punch ©: A prize for the tallest sunflower is being offered to suburbanites by a local paper. Those with snow on the top will, we understand, be judged in a class by themselves.

Minneapolis Star Journal: A London statistician calculates that the 26 letters of the alphabet can be arranged in 62,044,840,173,323,943,936,000 possible ways, or enough, with economy, to last F. D. R. through a fourth term.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Sort of Telegraphic Shorthand Enables Messages to Be Sent Super-Fast?

In 1879 Walter P. Phillips published the Phillips code, a "method of shorthand arranged for telegraphic purposes, and contemplating the rapid transmission of press reports."

The code consists of contractions of commonly used words and phrases. In coding the latter, often the initial letters of the words comprising the phrase were used, although this was by no means an invariable rule.

Examples will indicate the way the code is formed. Chief of police in the Phillips code becomes (appropriately enough) "Cop." On account of is coded "Oac": In consequence of is "Iqo"; and It was alleged is "Iwj."

The coding of words consists of arbitrary and occasionally slightly phonetic abbreviations. Eliminate becomes "Elm": Compete becomes "Kpt": but Political is coded "Pxl." Encourage is "Ecj," and "Gx" is great excitement.

In the foreword to his code book, Mr. Phillips mentions, among other things, that "to send code at top speed defeats its purpose . . . The moderately slow sender, of even temper and precise signals, excites no anger, and, therefore, provokes no breaking . . .

"Seldom, if ever, should code be used at the beginning of a sentence; nor should code be used . . (before) a group of figures."

Automatic sending and the teletype have largely superseded the use of Morse code in telegraph offices, but Phillips' code still is used in Department of Agriculture reports, stockyard reports, and grain market quotations.

Phillips' code also is employed by some newspaper reporters for taking longhand notes.

W. P. Keasbey

(A) MANY FEEL THAT THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SHOULD SIGN THE BILL AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

(B) MANY FL THAT THE POTUS SHOULD SIGN TB AS SAP.

(A) The message sent "straight."

(B) The same message using Phillips' "shorthand" code.

Canadians Co-operate

London

The District Nurse was about her duties in the little car with which she had recently been provided. Her job was to attend her patients in the country parishes where she functioned. She had been on the go since five-fifteen that morning and it was now eight-fifteen in the evening. Approaching a narrow bridge on her way home she was suddenly confronted with a large Canadian Army lorry being driven far too fast and taking up more than its share of the road. There was no room for the two vehicles to pass and no time to pull up. The nurse had to make up her mind on the spur of the moment whether to let her car be smashed up by the lorry, or run into the side of the bridge. She chose the latter with the result that the car was extensively damaged and she herself badly shaken.

Because there had been no actual collision—although the lorry driver had been responsible for the mishap—it seemed that no insurance claim could be substantiated against the army authorities. It happened, however, that the local police constable was on friendly terms with some of the Canadians and obtained an interview with the colonel. It transpired also that among the officers was one who had been in the insurance business and thus was able to appreciate the difficulties of the case. A request was made to be allowed to collect the car and see what could be done. In a remarkably short space of time—immeasurably less than that in which an ordinary garage could have done anything, even if spare parts had been obtainable, which was most unlikely—the car was returned in better running order than it had been before.

Synthetic Soles

Synthetic shoe soles of tightly woven cotton impregnated with a new synthetic resin will out-wear the best leather soles, it is claimed.

NEWS ITEM— DENVER MUSICIAN WANTS SOLDIERS GENTLY WAKENED BY SOFT STRAINS OF A VIOLIN RATHER THAN A BLATANT BUGLE.

SQUEAK
BOY! I'D RATHER HAVE THE OLD BUGLE AGAIN
COME ON, SONNY BOY! TIME TO GET UP!
PVT. KERMIT SAYS
HOW ABOUT A FEATHER?
GOOD MORN-ING, DEAR SOLDIER, TRA-LA-LA LA-LA
CORP. AL L. FULLERTON
THE BOYS MIGHT PREFER THE EARLY MORNING WARBLING OF OPERA STARS
TURN THAT OFF!
FRANK SINATRA WILL NOW SING "Let's Get Lost"
THIS ALWAYS GETS THEM UP PRONTO

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Seems to Be a Mistake Somewhere*

By Le Pelley

WE'LL OPEN THE DOOR AND SETTLE THIS ARGUMENT!
LOOK OUT FOR A BOMB...
EMPTY... NOT ONE SINGLE THING IN HERE
THIS IS RATHER A SERIOUS THING YOU'VE TRIED TO DO, YOUNG MAN, BUT I'LL LET YOU OFF IF MARMADUKE SAYS SO—
THANKS MARMADUKE...
THIS OUGHT TO TEACH YOU TWO SNOOPERS A LESSON!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Would Be a Mighty Big Meal!*

By Rodgers

"This is a grand idea of yours," said Jimmy as we were driving home today.
"That is—if we sell this stuff!"
"Oh, we'll sell it all right," said the Boss, "But even if we shouldn't—it's all good food—we can always eat it!"
"Huh!" I thought, "Even the Boss and Jimmy would have a time downing a whole wagon load of vegetables!"

The Adventures of Waddles —*In for a Shake-Up*

By The Hagers

To ride a motorcycle well, Is something without parallel.
I sway and dip all over town; I bounce up off the seat, and down.
The sharp vibrations shake me so It jars my feathers loose, I know.
And when I come home from a ride, My house looks just like this, inside.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Congress Returns to the Dance

From their native heaths the Congressmen re-assemble in Washington today. They departed last July 9 to find, as they asserted, just how the folks back home felt about the stirring issues confronting the United States in these historic times.

What are the immediate tasks?

In the order in which the issues now seem likely to come up, they include, and we outline only the major issues:

1. Manpower. The question is whether a blanket deferment of fathers will hurt the war effort to an extent overbalancing the gain inherent in protecting the Nation's homes. That is the most emotional part of the manpower question. The further development of the question brings up the matter of a national service law, and whether it would help or hinder the intelligent application of man and woman power where it can do the most good. In the last day or two a movement has been gaining ground to defer rigid legislation until a really sound study can be made of the intricate problem. We recommend that course.

2. Inflation. Here we have a group of related problems, including food and other price controls, and taxes. Congressmen will have heard that regardless of how much business may chafe under the price ceilings, or regardless of the extent they are being violated, housewives like them and want them retained. We agree. There is a growing conviction, too, which is amply supported by fact, that Congress must spur greater food production. We urge this wholeheartedly. As to taxes, since distribution of war profits is not equal, hence the threat of inflation is not evenly spread, we persist in our belief that some method of excess profits taxation, or compulsory savings should be found to apply to those whose augmented buying power threatens to bring on uncontrolled inflation.

3. Foreign Policy. Congressmen will return to their desks with a sharp and accurate impression that many of their constituents are not pleased with their Country's State Department, the Nation's present foreign policy, or lack of it, and the general absence of a clean-cut postwar program.

Millions of Americans may not be gifted with high adroitness in the realms of international double talk but they happen in the course of their workaday lives to know right from wrong. They are engaged, as they know, primarily in a war of survival; but secondarily persists the American dream, a free world of happy, co-operative peoples. That gives meaning to the war.

When dark hints of plots to restore monarchs, or to shuffle off a people or land to the domination of another, or when the general course gives the impression of being devious instead of forthright, the war tends to lose meaning.

Most Americans will agree that even if the absolute right cannot be achieved, the goal should be kept brightly in thought and pursued by route of the nearest right. We know America is a powerful nation. We believe America is ready to use that power, but will do so only as the majority of the people know it is exerted in the direction of democracy.

Congress, fresh from the people with this knowledge, has the opportunity, and the sharpest need, to set the proper tone and stiffen the Administration into manfully following it.

A Chinese Bridge?

Succession of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to the Presidency of China is accompanied by two developments, each of world interest, and one of world concern. The first is the inevitable elevation of the office of President from that of a mere figurehead to an office with real influence in China's affairs. The second is the announcement by the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee of its intention to abolish the one-party system of rule one year after the close of the war.

This decision should be welcome news for China's allies. It promises not only a new step toward achievement of true democracy, which will be favored in America and Britain, but a wider sphere of influence under law for the Communists, which would seem likely to please the Soviet Union. It is of deep concern to all the United Nations because it may help to heal the rift between the Kuomintang and the Communists, a rift recently productive of clashes between Chinese armies that should be concentrating all their attention on the defeat of their Japanese enemy.

This is not to say that the move will be hailed by the Chinese or Russian Communists as allaying all their suspicions or satisfying their aims. Reports from China indicate, unfortunately, that the suspicions and jealousies have been operating long enough to have produced a vicious circle. The Communists accuse the Kuomintang of failing to equip Communist armies according to agreement; the Kuomintang charges that the Communists have not suspended their political and economic programs for the duration as they promised to do. Recent complaints out of Moscow that China was divided and that some Chinese were fattening themselves on the war instead of fighting it illustrate the international implications of the unrest in China.

Whether the newly stated postwar aims of the Kuomintang can breach this rift remains to be seen. They are, in any event, in line with the vision which has inspired much of China's progress since the days of Sun Yat-sen.

Postwar Insurance

It didn't take a threat of rationing to start millions of people buying Bibles. The fact is that the demand has been so great in the last two years that, despite a huge increase in output, the principal publishers have announced they will ration the Book of Books, beginning Oct. 1. Retail outlets will be permitted to buy on a quota basis of previous sales.

Who has been buying all the Bibles? That question is not as important as, Who is doing all the increased Bible reading? The answer is that it is the men in uniform mainly—and that includes some of the hitherto hardest-boiled newspaper correspondents who have seen action and been in it. Every now and then a boy will write in from Sicily or New Guinea or India or the great garrison that is England that it's no uncommon thing to see a lad sitting quietly in his bunk, or in the shade of a hut or a tank or a plane, reading his Bible. And no one snickers any more, or dares to call a Bible-reader a "sissy."

The boys—and their loved ones at home—who cling to their Bibles after the war, and to what they have gained from reading them, will find themselves better prepared for postwar problems. And the fruitage of wartime reliance on spiritual truths should be abundant.

Bryansk and Brindisi

Much more than "headline happenstance" connects the news from the Italian and Russian war fronts. Moscow may not yet recognize a second front in the bitter battling around Salerno by Gen. Mark Clark's Fifth American Army or in the steady push of British forces up from the toe and heel of the Italian boot. The evacuation of Bryansk may be due less to the withdrawal of Nazi troops from Russia to meet the Allied threat in the west than to the power of Red Army attacks. But the relation between the two fronts is daily becoming clearer.

If Hitler attempts now to hold central and southern Italy, the Russians should feel a slackening of the pressures on them. For the British and Americans have the resources to open a real front. When they undertook the campaign on the Italian mainland they exposed themselves to the full weight of German land power and presumably stood ready to throw in whatever was needed to make good the invasion.

Perhaps too much reliance was placed on the Italians' ability to throw out the Germans. But the Allied commanders knew they would not enjoy such complete air protection as in Tunisia and Sicily. Until bases are captured and repaired and fighter planes flown in, the chief air support for the Allies is from the Strategic Air Force's bombing of Nazi supply lines. While, as in Tunisia and Sicily, it appears that the Germans cannot long hold the south of Italy, they seem committed to an effort to make Allied occupation slow and costly.

The chief value of northern Italy is as a base for bombing southern Germany. If the Nazi defense is very strong it may pay the Allies to use Sardinia and Corsica instead. But they will require southern Italy for an invasion of Yugoslavia. The taking of Brindisi and the prompt moves to get control of air bases and railways around Foggia, indicate that Allied strategists are not overlooking the Adriatic. Every bit of power exerted in Italy is not only opening the way for a two-pronged advance, but is definitely easing the pressures on the Russian front.

Rising Temperature

Young Geniuses

A Memory of Movie Making

By Frank Daugherty

Irving Thalberg wasn't much more than a boy when his name filled the title cards on such pictures as "Ben Hur," "The Big Parade," and "The Flesh and the Devil." I doubt very much if Carl Laemmle, Jr., had passed his teens when he took credit for the production of "All Quiet on the Western Front." Duvivier and Lubitsch were so young when they made "The Redhead" and "Montmartre," respectively, that neither will now acknowledge that either picture had merit.

There have been lots of others. Chaplin was a young genius for more years than I have space to number; so was Disney. And there have been some minor geniuses. Figures such as LeRoy, Capra, Vidor, Willie Wyler, Blanke, Zanuck, and, to bring it up to date, Orson Welles; oh, far too many to mention here, but each in his day hailed as the picture maker par excellence. Their pictures were "Fugitive From a Chain Gang," "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," "The Crowd," "Three Grandfathers," or "Three Godfathers," "Pasteur," "Public Enemy," and the others.

Like their literary counterparts, they usually flew a little in the face of convention. They were considered very daring and very original and very brilliant.

* * *

Actually, a good many people can and do lay claim to having had a part in these pictures, too. And the young geniuses doubtless would be first to acknowledge them. A director or producer or writer or even a star is seldom alone responsible for even his most outstanding effort. The movies are the art of democracy. They were born into it and they partake of its nature in every aspect of their being. Many, not one, make all the good pictures. Nevertheless, when a picture is over, when it is a success, it is usually possible to point to one figure who was responsible, very much as a ball team which has just won a world's series game will point to the pitcher or batter who "won" the game, though the whole team played.

In sport and in business and in war and politics and the stage and literature, Americans demand star performers; so it isn't surprising, perhaps, that they should want them in the movies, too. And I don't mean merely the star personalities among the actors. Americans wouldn't be very discerning if they didn't perceive that there is more to a good picture than the actor brings to it.

Because the words "Hollywood genius" are always spoken with a wink or out of the corner of the mouth, I suppose this will be taken for a defense of the genre, although I hope not. Hollywood needs no defense at my hands, or at anyone's. Its good pictures are its best defense, and will remain so; and this in spite of the fact that it is hardly possible to see a picture more than three years old and not find it ludicrous from half a dozen standpoints. Clothes and customs, manners, and styles of speech and styles in stories all have changed.

But something good remains. For the film student, old pictures have a constant interest. Considered "old fashioned" by audiences, which invariably laugh at the rapidity of the action, the grained film, which makes it appear to be raining, the funny clothes and actions—the actors seem always to be waving their arms—old pictures are still the schoolroom of the student. Because we prefer "underacting" on the stage, for example, we consider the work of the older actors "hammy," and call them scenery chewers. But we would be foolish to suppose that they did not captivate audiences in their time.

* * *

D. W. Griffith, in the first days of the motion picture, almost exhausted its mechanical developments. To him we owe the fade-in and fade-out, the iris (we use a wipe or some more modern method, but it is just the iris-out, or closing down of the film shutters around the scene until only a blank remains), the rhythmic cutting, which denotes change of time or scene. The devices have been refined, but their fundamental purpose is the same. Producers, writers, directors, and the facile young cutters in studio cutting rooms, who cut scenes after they have run exactly so long, juxtapose them with other scenes until they get a "feeling" of the picture's continuity, who use a fade-out for a time lapse as casually as a writer uses a row of dots or a period, may not know it, but they owe all these handy devices to one man.

Years after the "Birth of a Nation" was forgotten to the general public, when its rare showings had become laughable, film students in Russia, England, Germany, Sweden, and occasionally in America, were pondering Griffith's method. Not only had he perfected a language. He had explored the exciting possibility of telling a great and noble story with it. But the medium was too big for any one person to dominate it for long.

The movies have made many mistakes. Following, rarely leading, the trends of public thought, they have laid too much emphasis on one of the passing phases of life, too little on things forever important. But if I were to hazard a guess as to what their most lasting contribution has been, I should unhesitatingly say I believe they have made the world a brighter place for their presence. They have had no Nobel prizes for their unfailing good humor, their mirth, their exciting pleasures, their impulse to derring-do. But they may have deserved them.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Clock Setter A-Headers

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for the essay, "Improving the Time," by Silence Buck Bellows on the Home Forum Page of The Christian Science Monitor. We who live by the alarm clock are obviously kindred spirits. I recommend that a club of alarm-clock-setter-a-headers be formed and that the primary provision for membership be one old alarm clock (the older the better), always set at least 15 minutes ahead.

My present alarm clock, Susan, tips slightly backwards and is addicted to stopping at unexpected moments. This results in a sort of game between us, for if I am alert I can detect her stopping at the very second of stoppage. In fact, sometimes the sudden silence startles me out of a sound slumber at perhaps 3:53 a. m. My cue then is simply to shake her vigorously into her customary conversational chumminess and go happily back to sleep.

The ticking of my clock, I might add, is most versatile. It not only sings songs and recites poetry with me, but on special occasions it tap dances. Alarm clocks, like cats, have many lives and with the right kind of treatment can often be coaxed back into purrfect service. MARGARET TENNANT GRAY

Boston

Report on Hungary

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A slight error slipped into the interesting report of Mr. Derek Patmore on Hungary. The clique round the Horthy-Bethlen regime, far from being aristocratic, was composed of officers, high ranking civil servants, and members of the lower nobility.

More important is the impression created by the report as if the main issue in Hungary were a feud between pro-German Horthy and pro-Otto Count Bethlen. Horthy, living in a fool's paradise of "revisionism," is of as little consequence as Otto.

What really matters is the conflict of interest between a ruling caste whose political power is entrenched in their latifundia, and the landless peasantry kept in bondage by their masters for hundreds of years. This has to be remembered because some statesmen in the Allied camp are likely to repeat the blunder made in 1918 when the victors helped to restore the rule of that class whose narrowminded selfishness had an adequate share in the responsibility for both World Wars. RUSTEM VAMBERY, Chairman,
Committee for a New
Democratic Hungary

Rockport, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Clarity *Now* on Postwar Controls

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

When the war ends will present government controls instantly lapse? One answer is, probably not. Another answer is, if they do, so much the worse for inflation.

With a Presidential election coming along, and the possibility that it may coincide with ultimate German defeat, the question of ending war-time controls naturally arises. Before it is settled it is apt to get into politics. It will be a pity if the cooler-headed people do not do some thinking now, and reach some advance program before the heat of partisan battle sets in.

Here is one fact that ought to be pondered, for example. In World War I, the big inflation came after the war. Prices rose as much again after the Armistice as they did in the war itself, though they were bad enough in the war, goodness knows.

* * *

Now suppose the same thing is repeated after this war.

Suppose we have a nice jolly, name-calling Presidential campaign, with ulterior motives generously imputed on all sides. It will be hard for one side not to insist that, if returned to office, it will instantly wipe out every single Washington control with the surrender of Germany, and that unpopular rationing will be eliminated with the surrender.

This sounds all right, and doubtless represents a commendable goal. But there are certain qualifications which can be agreed upon more comfortably now than in the white-heat of the campaign. Obviously at the war's end there will be an interval in which consumer goods will be very scarce. Obviously the demand will be tremendous. Obviously the released purchasing power, represented in War Bond investments, will be spectacular.

Well, if a great many people all compete at once for a small number of consumer goods, obviously that will send the price up. That is what inflation is. The price of almost any consumer item will fly out of sight, if the controls are precipitately removed. The inflation that has come so far in the war won't hold a candle to what will come after it.

* * *

It will be extremely difficult to exercise self-control enough, in the let-down after the war, to maintain restraints for the necessary period. Many people believe it can't be done. I talk to economists who shrug their shoulders. The big inflation, they say, is coming after the war, not in it, when the public tramples down restraints, and politicians give the stampede their blessing. It is almost a by-word here to conclude such discussions: "Wait till the armistice—you haven't seen any inflation yet!"

It will be the true conservative, when this difficult period arrives, who wants to move cautiously, remove rationing restrictions gradually, and move to the goal with a temperate haste.

Even the Mackinac island resolutions of the Republicans, significantly, did not call for an end of rationing directly the war ends.

They adopted a much more reasonable formula—"as promptly as possible."

What Americans Think (VI)

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

A business trip into the Midwest unfortunately deferred the promised final article in this series. There are many more questions, unanswered, in the list of those asked an American lecturer in Britain, and forwarded to us. From the reader-response, we have learned that many Americans have appreciated the series. But all we can do now is to summarize the remaining questions, so that an adequate concept may be available of the tremendous and diverse interest British people now have in the United States.

After, as we have seen in prior articles, putting many searching questions in the fields of politics, economics, and government, these insatiable allies ask about:

American achievements in:

Industry, engineering, roads and railroads, science and invention. Particular interest in Alaska Highway and Pan-American Highway.

America at war (innumerable details wanted):

Rationing, the draft and national registration, services (Army, Navy, Air Forces, Women) training, numbers, pay. Industrial production. Manpower and its use. Wages, hours, etc. Enemy aliens. Sabotage.

Everyday life in America:

Endless questions on food, housing, slums, skyscrapers, cars, films, homelife, modern conveniences, customs, holidays, resorts, sports.

Education:

Standard, regional variation, rural schools, leaving age, discipline, vocational guidance, education for citizenship, training of teachers. Do the free schools for all really work—democratically?

Foreign races and nationalities—minorities:

Negroes (endless questions); enemy aliens (relation to sabotage). Americanization—degree achieved, method, number of foreign-born today, influence on thought and foreign policy. Indians: rights, status, restrictions, discrimination, living conditions, cultural level.

Regions:

Variation in geography and climate; which part is most like Britain. Special interest in South, New England, New York City, Chicago, Texas, Mississippi River, California, Rocky Mountains, Washington, D. C., Middle West: what is it and what are its characteristics?

And that ends the questions.

But what a list! As we have been forced to remark so frequently, a good many of them require a long essay apiece. For instance, the last: the Middle West: what is it? What would you say? A geographical locality? A state of mind? Both? And what are its characteristics? Wide open freedom? Isolation? Breeziness? Wheat, corn, hogs? Where does it begin? Where does it end? In what spot is it most typically midwestern? How far south does it extend?

And take the questions about American achievements in industry, engineering, building. How fine it would be to tell the story of Boulder Dam and Grand Coulee again for British listeners! Or to tell of the great civilian highways, the parkways, the eight-lane roads, the broad strips of cement or asphalt which flow endlessly across the prairies and wind their way through mountain passes and over deserts and gorges and great rivers. Or, as soon as possible, to tell of the tremendous building achievements Americans have carried out in this war. The prodigies of the Colorado or the Columbia or of the West Side Express Highway or U. S. 9 have been translated into terms of military necessity and built in the far corners of the world, over tundra and desert, at the edge of the ice cap of Greenland or beside the Red Sea.

Then, for example, the story of America at war. We should take an American housewife through her daily routine, for the benefit of her British sister. Show how much food she can still buy, how the American point system works, what is grown in victory gardens, whether the transportation systems are crowded, how long Americans do—or don't—have to wait in queues.

Indeed, there can be no limit to the amount of useful, homely, graphic information which could be exchanged between Britons and Americans. We have only scratched the surface a little bit. Let us hope that even during the war, and much more afterward, journalism, the radio, the films, speedy and cheap transportation, and the increasing smallness of our world will develop the exchange of such information, until brotherliness and understanding are inevitable.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Poetry, the Image of Man

Aristotle, I have been told, hath said that poetry is the most philosophic of all writing; it is so: its object is truth, not individual and local, but general and operative; not standing upon external testimony, but carried alive into the heart by passion; truth which is its own testimony, which gives strength and divinity to the tribunal to which it appeals and receives them from the same tribunal. Poetry is the image of man and nature.—WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, in Preface to the second edition of "Lyrical Ballads."

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